

## WITHDRAWAL

*Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate May 24 (legislative day of May 13), 1935*

## MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

William Gerig, of Arkansas, for appointment as a member of the Mississippi River Commission provided for by the act of Congress approved June 28, 1879, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a 'Mississippi River Commission' for the improvement of said river from the Head of the Passes, near its mouth, to its headwaters", vice Charles H. West, deceased, which was sent to the Senate on May 20, 1935.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1935

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Infinite God, the Eternal One, Thou hast spoken and Thy wonderful manifestations give witness to the oneness in divine government. We praise Thee that Thy fatherly goodness hangs like a rainbow above the life of man. We thank Thee that in this ageless world of ours we have the innocence and charm of childhood, the hopes and dreams of youthhood, the power and fervor of middle life, and the treasures of the ripened years. We rejoice that all shall be one in the brightness of the heavenly glories. Wherever right and wrong, truth and error are in deadly conflict, O let human progress roll on over all prejudices, bringing its everlasting triumphs. Identify us with all movements that bring us into the very richest religious experience. Endue us with incredible zeal that will work for the supremacy of those institutions that conform to the rights, happiness, and peace of our fellow men. In the name of the Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Horne, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1384) entitled "An act to amend the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act, and to amend the Farm Credit Act of 1933, and for other purposes."

## ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

## DISBURSEMENT OFFICERS OF THE ARMY

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 5225) to provide relief for disbursing officers of the Army in certain cases be recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs for further consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

## PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that following the address of our colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. BOYLAN] I may be allowed to proceed for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD] has 15 minutes, following the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BLANTON. Then I ask for 5 minutes following the address of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes, following the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that, following the address of the gentleman from Texas, he may address the House for 5 minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, are we to get to the Consent Calendar today?

The SPEAKER. That is a matter for the House to determine.

Mr. TRUAX. As I recall, 50 minutes of time has been granted now preceding the consideration of the bills on the calendar, and I think this is entirely unfair.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

## THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, few industries more directly or more vitally affect every American family than the petroleum industry. Aside from food and shelter, no other factor enters so intimately into the life of the people, as well as into their industrial or financial affairs, as do the products of this industry. The second in importance to the country, according to repeated statements made by Secretary of the Interior Ickes, its stabilization is a matter of the foremost consequence.

Through the assistance furnished to this industry by Congress by the passage of special legislation, such as the excise taxes on foreign petroleum product, the Connally hot-oil bill, and the adoption of the oil code under the National Industrial Recovery Act, this industry has made tremendous contributions to the restoration of employment and prosperity. The annual pay roll of the industry today is approximately \$1,569,000,000, which is practically equal to the pay roll in 1929. As evidence that this industry is doing its part in meeting the administration's reemployment program, the oil industry has given new employment to 217,200 persons in the past 2 years, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

The same authority also states that the taxes paid by this industry in levies made upon its properties, products, and operations amount to \$1,250,000 a year.

The petroleum industry, Mr. Speaker, has been enabled to make this tremendous contribution toward the return of prosperity because of the steps taken toward the elimination of excessive production of petroleum, bringing supply into a closer balance with demand than had been the case before the adoption of the petroleum code made this possible. Through that control of production and this attempt at balance, crude petroleum which had been selling as low as 10 cents a barrel of 42 gallons has now been selling around \$1 a barrel.

This increase in the price received by the producer has not resulted in any increase in the prices paid by the consumer of petroleum products. Possibly not another industry would show such an increase in the cost of its primary raw material without any increase in the price of the finished product delivered to the consumer. When crude petroleum was selling at 10 cents a barrel or at 25 cents a barrel, or at any figure below a dollar a barrel, many of the smaller interests in the industry were forced into bankruptcy and their products absorbed by larger and better financed groups. The present price paid for this product, while it does not cover the production costs in all fields, nevertheless, has enabled the industry to continue its employment program and has wiped out the red ink on the

ledgers of uncounted numbers of those in the industry. The differential between the production cost of foreign petroleum and of domestic petroleum, according to the latest figures which have been compiled by the United States Tariff Commission, is \$1.03 per barrel. It is quite evidently impossible for domestic petroleum to compete with the foreign product which has so great an advantage, due largely to the fact that the American product must pay American wage scales and must also pay a vast number of local, State, and Federal taxes, from which the foreign product is free. Furthermore, in many cases the foreign product is produced by peon labor or else by the forced labor of the Soviet.

As the price of American petroleum has risen, the market in this country has become increasingly desirable to those firms owning large oil fields in other countries. Thus far the only thing which has prevented the American petroleum industry from being demoralized by a tremendous flood of cheap foreign oil has been the excise taxes in the present revenue act, and also the limitation on imports which have kept those imports, approximately, within the average amount imported during the last 6 months of 1932.

Mr. Speaker, the oil excise taxes on foreign petroleum products expire in June. At the same time, the present Petroleum Code, which contains a section on the limitation of imports, also expires. Unless this Congress shall take action prior to that expiration date the gains made by this industry during the past 20 months may all be swept away, its successful reemployment program replaced by the forced discharge of hundreds of thousands of workers who are now receiving high wages, and by the reduction in the salaries and wages paid those who would be retained by this industry. This would constitute one of the most staggering blows which could be struck at any program for recovery of American prosperity. Furthermore, the most important oil reserves of the Nation are those which are reached by the stripper wells or the wells of settled production. These wells produce their oil by pumping, in contrast to those wells in any fields which have flush production, which does not require expensive labor in pumping operations. Should cheap foreign oil be admitted without restraint and without a compensating duty, it could take possession of such a large portion of our domestic market that the American oil producer would find it utterly impossible to compete.

The first effect of this would be the forced abandonment of the stripper wells. Many of these wells when once closed down could not be reopened because of the entry of water. An oil well is not like a coal mine or any other form of mineral development. It must be continuously produced or else its reopening after a long shut-down may show that it has been destroyed by water or else its producing possibilities have been greatly decreased.

Oil is one of the most vital elements in our national defense. It is probably second only to man power. Without large supplies of oil we would be tremendously handicapped should a war with any major power break out. The abandonment of the stripper wells of the Nation because of the uncontrolled admission of cheap, foreign oil would multiply all our problems of national defense.

Mr. Speaker, because of its important place in our economic life, it is imperative that we should continue to maintain the oil reserves of the Nation. There are nearly 25,000,000 automobiles in operation. Many of these are not used for pleasure solely but play a very significant part in our industrial life. They are primary methods of transportation today. Without them the farmer would find his present difficulties greatly intensified; the business man would face unnecessary handicaps. Congestion in cities would increase if this mobile form of transportation was diminished. A volume might be written about the effect upon our national, our social, and our financial life if a large portion of the Nation's petroleum supplies were abandoned as would inevitably result if the free admission of foreign oil made it economically impossible to continue to operate the wells touching the largest portion of our national reserves. The additional cost of American petroleum as compared with

foreign petroleum is due entirely to two factors: The higher wages paid in this country and the heavy tax burdens carried by this industry and its products. The taxes paid, it has been estimated, have been between 4 and 5 percent of the earnings of the industry which, according to the American Petroleum Institute, have averaged 1.66 percent during the past 12 years.

Mr. Speaker, in spite of this heavy and increasing burden of taxation, the industry has not increased to the consumer the price of its product but has continuously decreased that price. The consumer has not realized this decrease since additional taxes have usually replaced the price cut in the product made by the industry.

The petroleum excise taxes produced last year a revenue of about \$7,800,000. This sum may not seem large when compared with expenditures which we are called upon to approve. It is an important item, however, in our revenue program. The actual values of this tax, however, cannot be computed merely from the payments made at our ports of entry. The Federal Government receives more income through the support given to the domestic petroleum industry through these taxes than it does from the taxes themselves. Elimination of these taxes through the admission of cheap foreign oil would not alone deprive the National Treasury of the \$7,000,000 it received in 1934 but would also deprive it of many, many millions of dollars additional which it has been receiving from the various forms of taxation levied upon this industry. This ignores the enormous revenues which are received by cities, towns, counties, and States from taxes on oil properties or upon oil products.

Mr. Speaker, a measure introduced in the House by Congressman MORGAN SANDERS, of Texas, to continue these taxes beyond their present expiration date in June of the current year would increase some of these taxes. The present tax upon crude petroleum and fuel and gas oil is one-half cent a gallon or 21 cents a barrel. At a previous session of Congress, it was proposed to increase these taxes to 42 cents a barrel. That effort did not succeed at the time although no convincing arguments against the value or the necessity of this increase were advanced. Since the foreign product has an advantage of \$1.03 over the American product, it is quite evident that a tax of 42 cents per barrel would not be great enough to constitute an embargo. It would, however, reduce the margin of profit which would tempt the importers of foreign oil to take possession of our domestic market.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is not a quorum present.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I move the call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 83]

Allen	Dickstein	Hennings	Perkins
Andrew, Mass.	Dietrich	Higgins, Conn.	Pettengill
Arends	Disney	Holmes	Peyser
Bankhead	Doutrich	Igoe	Rayburn
Biermann	Doxey	Kennedy, Md.	Richardson
Brennan	Duncan	Kennedy, N. Y.	Sanders, La.
Brooks	Dunn, Miss.	Kleberg	Scott
Brown, Mich.	Eaton	Kocialkowski	Scruggam
Buck	Eckert	Lamneck	Sears
Buckley, N. Y.	Ellenbogen	Lanham	Shannon
Bulwinkle	Frey	Lee, Okla.	Somers, N. Y.
Caldwell	Fulmer	Lewis, Md.	Steagall
Cannon, Wis.	Gambrill	McCormack	Stewart
Carden	Gasque	McGrath	Taylor, Tenn.
Casey	Gassaway	McGroarty	Thomas
Celler	Gildea	McLeod	Tinkham
Clark, Idaho	Gingery	Maas	Umstead
Cochran	Goldsborough	Marcantonio	Underwood
Connery	Gray, Pa.	May	Wadsworth
Cooley	Greenway	Meeks	Walter
Cooper, Ohio	Griswold	Moritz	Wearin
Corning	Hancock, N. C.	O'Connell	White
Crosby	Harlan	O'Day	Wigglesworth
Daly	Hart	Oliver	Wilcox
Dear	Harter	O'Malley	Withrow
Delaney	Hartley	Owen	Wolfenden

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TURNER). Three hundred and twenty-three Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.



Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The motion was agreed to.

The doors were opened.

JOSEF PILSUDSKI, THE FATHER OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on Joseph Pilsudski, the father of the Polish Republic.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the memorial address delivered by me before the Polish Club of Washington on Saturday evening, May 18, 1935:

I am indeed pleased to have the privilege to address you this evening on the life of Marshal Josef Pilsudski, of Poland. At the invitation of the Ambassador of Poland, Stanislaus Patek, I was present this morning, together with Mrs. Roosevelt, the Ambassadors and dignitaries representing the various nations here in our Capital, and Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, to observe the memorial services in honor of Marshal Josef Pilsudski, of Poland.

Marshal Pilsudski is to Poland what George Washington is to our country. He is truly the Father of Poland. He was a statesman possessing tremendous powers but never abused them. He was not a despot, he was not a conqueror, he was not a ruthless warrior fighting for the sake of conquest; he was like General Washington—a man who loved his country and his people and fought bravely for freedom and liberty.

Although it is difficult to say that the birth of any nation should be regarded as the work of one individual, yet so powerful was the personality of Marshal Josef Pilsudski that not only the creation of the Polish Republic but its domestic and foreign policies bear the stamp of his individuality.

It was largely due to his foresight and genius that Europe was saved from another bloody war which may have embroiled the whole world. Only history will reveal the significance and far-reaching effects of this man's deeds.

Marshal Josef Pilsudski, the "Father of the Polish Republic", was laid at rest today in Poland's national sanctuary in the Wawel Cathedral at Krakow. The whole Polish Republic is in deep sorrow. Even here in the United States of America memorial services have been held in most of our principal cities in honor of this great unselfish patriot and lover of freedom and liberty.

I was deeply impressed with the eulogy delivered by Rev. John J. Rolbiecki, associate professor of philosophy at the Catholic University of this city. With your kind permission, I shall read it to you—I think it is a masterpiece. There is not much that I can add to this beautiful eulogy.

"EULOGY DELIVERED BY REV. JOHN J. ROLBIECKI, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY AT THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, AT THE SOLEMN PONTIFICAL REQUIEM MASS CELEBRATED FOR THE LATE MARSHAL JOSEF PILSUDSKI, OF POLAND, BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MOST REV. JAMES H. RYAN, BISHOP OF MODRA AND RECTOR OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, IN THE NATIONAL SHRINE OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION ON THE CAMPUS OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA AT WASHINGTON, D. C., AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., SATURDAY, MAY 18

"Over every nation He set a ruler." (Ecclesiasticus, c. 17, v. 14.)

"On last Sunday night, May 12, the angel of death came to the Belvedere Palace in Warsaw and claimed as his own Poland's soldier and statesman, Josef Pilsudski. The sorrow in the hearts of the people of Poland found its echoes in the tolling of thousands of church bells announcing that the great old patriot and leader had passed from the scene of his earthly labors. There are good reasons why the people of Poland should grieve, there is cause for deep sorrow in the thought that the strong heart and brave spirit of Pilsudski will no more direct the destinies of Poland, and in the reflection that by his death the reborn Poland has lost a man who in the truest sense of the word may be considered its liberator and its father. The grief of the people of Poland is felt with equal poignancy wherever, throughout the world, people of Polish birth are to be found, and wherever there are men whose hearts are warmed by the thought of personal sacrifice and suffering for the sake of a nation's freedom. It is eminently fitting that in this city, the Capital of a great Nation united to Poland by so many ties of race, and by the spiritual bond of a common aspiration for human liberty and advancement, there should be an expression of sorrow for the death of Josef Pilsudski, there should be a manifestation of sympathy for the members of his family, his friends, and fellow countrymen. Today throughout the world the official representatives of Poland will join with their people at home in mourning the death of a great leader, and, in order that the people of the United States may share in the mourning, this illustrious gathering is assembled here at this time.

"We stand beside the bier of a great man who deserves a place beside the most illustrious of the leaders of the world. It is, perhaps, no exaggeration to say that in the Poland of today there is nobody who could challenge his preeminence in the political life of his country, and nobody who could be considered his rival in the deep and enduring affection of his people. But Pilsudski was more than a national figure. His position in the world was not merely that of a man who had guided his people from subjec-

tion to freedom, and who had found a lasting place in their affection and their gratitude. He was among that small group of men to whom, in the destinies of Providence, the peace of the world, and the future of civilization, seem to have been committed. He rose to be ruler over his people at the most critical period in modern history, and on him as much as on any man of his time was placed the heavy burden of rescuing civilization from the spiritual and political ruin into which it had been cast during 4 years of world-wide struggle and slaughter. The people of Poland and other peoples of the world have reason for joy in the thought that their burden was placed on the strong and competent shoulders of Josef Pilsudski. The responsibility which was placed on him he accepted as a sacred trust not only for Poland but for humanity, and if Poland and the world have profited by his efforts and his career, it is because he was faithful and unswerving in his loyalty to high principles, and because his life was simple in its loyalty to his country and its devotion to duty and fidelity to God. He was a revolutionary, not because he desired to tear down, but because he sought to build up. He was a professional soldier who had no ambition for personal glory, but who did have the iron-willed purpose to use his gifts as an educator and administrator in the service of Poland.

"The Poland to which Pilsudski dedicated his life was a Poland torn and dismembered by a century and a half of oppression; a Poland which was one only in the determination of its people for independence and unity. Time after time the people of Poland sought for freedom through the desperate measures of war and revolution. Defeat did not crush the spirit of independence; and, when the last great struggle came, all the longings and aspirations of a great and proud people were embodied in the person and the aims of the man whose memory we now honor. From his earliest years Pilsudski devoted his life to the emancipation of Poland, and every phase of the last great struggle was merely an expression of his purpose and his ambitions.

"In a sense the life of Pilsudski may be taken as a symbol of Poland's struggle for liberty. If Poland suffered persecution, humiliation, and bondage, Pilsudski had to bear torture, exile, and imprisonment. Poland was threatened with the loss of national life, and Pilsudski was time after time exposed to death because he would make Poland free. When his country was drawn into the Great War, he had the vision and the determination which enabled him to make and to execute plans which led Poland out of the carnage and destruction into the realization of its hopes for independence.

"War was declared on the 1st of August 1914. Only 5 days later, on August 6, Pilsudski led his legions across the Austrian border into Russia. These legions constituted the nucleus of the future army of Poland, which he formed, developed, and led to victory. It should be remembered that Poland's wars did not end in 1918, but were continued on her own territory until the peace of Riga in 1921.

"Pilsudski's services did not end with the war. The work of unification and reorganization in Poland, divided as it was by subjection to three different administrative systems, demanded qualities of statesmanship as great as the military skill by which the marshal had made Poland the ruler of her own destinies. The devastated regions had to be rebuilt, a unified efficient government had to be set up at home, and normal and friendly relations had to be established with the nations of the world. Pilsudski was equal to the task, and not the least of his claims to greatness in the manner in which he forgot old animosities in his desire to establish amicable relations with neighboring states by signing treaties of nonaggression with them. He hoped that the new Poland would commence its life without enemies and that it would be received into the comity of nations as a great force for peace and progress. His love for peace brought his country into close relations with the great democracies of western Europe and with the United States. He never wished to lose the old friends of Poland while establishing good relations with Poland's neighbors. All those agreements were not merely measures of political or international expediency, but an expression of the marshal's convictions as a statesman and a Christian.

"Though Pilsudski's hopes and ambitions were centered in Poland, it can never be said that he desired Poland's advantage at the cost or humiliation of others. Among European statesmen none had a closer and more real knowledge of war than Pilsudski, and none was more convinced of its futility as a means to settle the rivalries and animosities of states.

"Pilsudski's memory will be cherished by patriots everywhere; he will be honored by those who deplore the horrors of war and who love the spirit and the ways of peace. Much will be written about him now, and in years to come great statues will be raised to him, but his real monument is the new Poland. If Poland is united, if it has definite national aims and a strong national spirit, these are but concrete and actual expressions of the mind and soul of Pilsudski. He had a clear conception in life of what he would like Poland to be. Pilsudski met with opposition. He brushed it aside, because in pursuing the course he had worked out he believed he was aiding his people in achieving the ends they all hoped for. Even those who felt the marshal's heavy hand never questioned the loftiness of his aims, the sincerity of his intentions, or his inherent honesty, probity, and integrity. All, irrespective of their political tenets or personal views, esteemed and respected him. Even his coup d'état of 1926 is regarded by thinking Poles as a blessing—a fortunate escape from a serious impasse, a timely removal of a deadly threat to the stability of the body politic. After years of titanic exertions he succeeded in bringing about far-reaching constitutional reforms which have



greatly strengthened the government and which will for all time promote the welfare of the Polish people. Pilsudski was pre-eminent as a statesman because his principal concern was the safety of the commonwealth. *Salus Reipublicae suprema lex esto!* He commanded the unwavering and unswerving loyalty of one of the most modern, most efficient, and above all most enthusiastic military machines in Europe. He had the army in the palm of his hand. He could have trampled on human rights, he could have laughed at the pretensions of the citizens, he could have ruthlessly crushed all opposition. Such methods would have been foreign to his spirit. He preferred to argue with his countrymen; they were his people, and he knew that if they were to enjoy the blessings of liberty they should learn the lesson of subordination, they should submit to discipline, and they should advance step by step. He acted toward them not as a dictator but as a father. Few men who possessed so much power as he did would have acted with so much moderation toward those who opposed him. To him might be addressed the words of the angel which we read in the second verse of the second chapter of the Apocalypse: 'I know thy works and thy labor and thy patience.'

"His labors have not been in vain. The old marshal sleeps the sleep of the just, but his ideals remain, his constructive program will be followed out by his faithful coworkers and disciples, whose principal concern will be to continue on the path indicated by Poland's national hero. Those who have witnessed the birth of Pilsudski's peace plans will endeavor to bring them to a successful conclusion, for they can make certain Poland's further internal development, and assure her an honorable place in the family of nations, a place worthy of his great people."

"On this day the body of Josef Pilsudski is being laid to rest in Wawel Cathedral in Krakow, the ancient capital of Poland. There his tomb will be placed among those of Poland's greatest and most illustrious dead, the tombs of Poland's immortals, her mighty kings and heroes. His glory will not be told in the inscription which will be placed on his tomb; it will be revealed in the spectacle of an entire nation united in sorrow at his grave. As the greatest Pole and the first chief of state he receives honors reserved for heads of states. He goes to that grave with the sound of muffled drums and tolling bells, but long after these sounds will be forgotten his memory will live in the grateful and sorrowing hearts of his countrymen. Former enemies as well as friends surround his bier, where animosities vanish, ill-feeling is swept away, and grievances pass into oblivion. To the wreaths of odoriferous flowers the Polish nation adds garlands of prayers, which rise on the blue clouds of incense to the throne of the King of Kings and the Lord of Hosts, and we, with many millions throughout the world, join our prayers to theirs: May he rest in peace."

To our own land, beginning with the Pilgrim Fathers, thousands of honest, God-fearing, and liberty-loving people have come to find refuge from European persecution, intolerance, and despotism. The Americans have a deep, inherent love for freedom, tolerance, and liberty. We revere and respect not only the memory of our own heroes, the men who have upheld those principles which we cherish in this our native land; but it is also natural for us to respect and honor men who uphold these principles in whatever part of the world it may be. Every nation has some such sterling characters—men who sacrifice their all in the interest of humanity—France had them, Germany, Italy, England, Ireland, the South American countries—every nation has been blessed at some time or other with these noble men. We have had our George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, and others—the Republic of Poland has had Marshal Josef Pilsudski.

It has been a pleasure to address you this evening, and I appreciate greatly this opportunity to appear before you.

#### HYDRO IN TROUBLE

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in reply to a New York Sun editorial entitled "Hydro in Trouble", which was put in the RECORD by the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH].

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered. There was no objection.

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to submit the following in reply to an editorial of the New York Sun, entitled "Hydro in Trouble", which was read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Monday, April 22, 1935, pages 6145-6146, by my worthy colleague the Honorable JAMES W. WADSWORTH, Jr., of New York.

Upon reading this editorial of the Sun, I wrote to the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission at Toronto, and the secretary of that body, the Honorable W. W. Pope, made an extended personal reply and sent me copies of the last annual report of the commission and other official literature. I also consulted Dr. Carl D. Thompson, secretary of the Public Ownership League of America, who has been in constant personal touch with the Ontario system since its inception more than 25 years ago. From these official and

authoritative sources and from personal knowledge of the situation Dr. Thompson has prepared for me the following statement:

#### THE FACTS ABOUT HYDRO

The editorial writer of the New York Sun is quite right in referring to the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission as the world's largest and most outstanding example of successful municipal ownership in the electric field. It has been that for over a quarter of a century and continues to be so right down to date.

The cause of municipal ownership has not received any setback, nor has political management broken its wonderful record. The last annual report of the Ontario Hydroelectric Commission, being for the twenty-sixth year, ending October 31, 1933, shows the magnitude and growing success of this great project. The facts are as follows:

1. There are now 757 communities—cities, towns, villages, and rural sections—served by the commission. This is the largest number ever served, being a considerable increase over the preceding year.

2. There is now invested in this system a greater amount of capital than ever before, reaching a total for the year of \$394,661,542.

3. The system is steadily reducing its indebtedness. The percentage of debt to the total assets has steadily declined from the beginning; and this is true in the last year or two, as before. In 1913 the total percentage of debt to the total assets was 88 percent. From that point it has steadily declined until in 1933 it was only 39.5 percent.

4. There were more surplus earnings accumulated by the system last year than ever before and they have now reached a total of \$129,170,080. The net increase in the total of commission and municipal reserves for 1933 was \$6,399,976 over that of the previous year, thus showing a steady increase in this respect down to date.

5. The net earnings for depreciation showed a slight decrease in 1932 and 1933, due to depression conditions, which reduced the sale of power in that section as everywhere else. But it is interesting to note that since April 1933 the trend in the sale of power has been steadily upward and that by the end of the fiscal year, October 31, 1933, the ground lost during the first part of the year had been regained and the year closed with a net increase, so that while there is still a slight operating loss, that is already being regained. Furthermore, it has been the policy of the Commission for many years to set aside in a reserve fund for obsolescence and contingencies additional sums "designed to care for possible lean years that might come in the future." As a result of this policy, the Commission has been able to more than cover the temporary deficiencies due to the depression during the last 2 years.

6. And, finally, it is interesting to note that all of the above achievements have been made with the lowest rates now in existence on the continent, if not in the world, and that these rates, "except in a very few cases, have been maintained at their low levels or have been made even lower during the period of depression."

#### THE POWER TRUST MAKES THE "TROUBLE"

Some "trouble" there has been, but it was slight and of very short duration. And therein lies another notable achievement of this really wonderful and inspiring project—when "trouble" does arise the Ontario Hydro "shoots" it promptly. We in our country subsidize our "troubles" and help them to multiply.

And it is interesting to note what the "trouble" is that Ontario has had and what its source. It is the same trouble and comes from exactly the same source as all of our utility troubles here in this country; namely, the interference of the private power company influences.

In Ontario the private power interests have, from the very beginning and constantly fought, by every means and method known to them, this public power system. Falling in their direct attacks, they have resorted in recent years to the more subtle and insidious methods with which we are familiar here in this country.

What the power companies have tried to do in Ontario is to lure the public project away from a policy of developing its own generating plants and get them to buy their current wholesale from existing private plants. It is interesting and instructive to note that this is one of the methods that the power companies use everywhere. By very plausible arguments they seek to prevail upon municipal and public plants not to expend money in developing their own generating systems, but to buy the current of them.

Every municipally owned light and power system in the United States has had this kind of "trouble." Our own Federal Government is having the same kind of "trouble" with the private power interests. First, by open opposition and antagonism, then by false and misleading propaganda, and, finally by court proceedings in the form of injunctions, etc., they make us "trouble." And finally, failing in every other method, their last resort is always to seek to worm their own representatives either into the political positions of control or into the manipulation of the project from within and thus seek to destroy it.

In Ontario the "trouble" arose when the private power companies succeeded some years ago in luring the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission's officials into contracts for the purchase of power from them—the private power companies—which has proven to be burdensome. For example, in November 1929, after it was evident, due to the beginning of the depression, that the demand for power would very likely decrease rapidly, the power



companies managed to get the Hydro officials to make a contract for 250,000 horsepower to be purchased from the Quebec Power Corporations. In February 1930 another company managed to negotiate another contract for 96,000 horsepower in spite of the fact that by that time the collapse of business enterprise was well known. And still later, in December 1930, a third contract was made, with a third company, for 125,000 more horsepower.

These contracts, in view of the oncoming depression and the resulting decrease in the demand for power, loaded upon the commission an unnecessary and, of course, a disastrous burden. And this is the "trouble" that the Ontario system has had.

But please note how quickly and how effectively the Ontario people have met this situation. There has come about a complete change in the administration of the Province, and the new administration has very swiftly met this situation, found the contracts actually illegal and are having them canceled. Thus, before the "trouble" has developed into any serious proportions, the public project has met, overcome, and is swiftly removing it entirely.

#### THE FACTS ABOUT THE "DEBT"

The New York Sun in its editorial claims that the Ontario system has added hundreds of millions of dollars to the public debt of Ontario, which it claims compares very unfavorably to the situation in New York State and in Quebec under private ownership.

Yes, the "debt" of the Hydro system has increased. But it is not a debt in the ordinary sense in which we use that word. It is an investment, and a mighty good one at that. It is an investment that pays the people of that Province big dividends. It reduces rates. It pays itself off out of earnings. It amortizes itself. It gives the public an ever-increasing equity in the property, so that in about 30 years the whole \$280,000,000 property will be paid for and belong to the people of Ontario, entirely free of debt. That is a very different kind of "debt" from the kind carried by the private power companies. Their debt is enormously overcapitalized, is forever increasing and is never paid off. So that under the companies' indebtedness our people are paying for the properties in excessive rates every 20 years or so, and never own them and never derive any revenue from them.

#### THE FACTS ABOUT RATES

The Sun editorial says that the enemies of Hydro "offer to demonstrate that its rates for service are, on the average, higher than those of Quebec." Perhaps they "offer" to do so, but their demonstration is woefully lacking.

First of all, any student who is familiar with rate structures knows perfectly well that the comparison of rates, on the average, is absolutely false and misleading. A private company may sell the greater proportion of its current for industrial purposes at very low rates and a very small portion of its current for domestic service at high rates; whereas a municipal or public project may reverse the arrangement, selling the larger part of its product for domestic service at comparatively high rates and a very small proportion for industrial and power purposes at low rates. Thus, the "average" rate may be lower under private than under public ownership and operation. But it has been demonstrated by every study of the matter that has been made that for every type or kind of service the rates under municipal or public ownership are very much lower than under private.

This method of comparing rates under municipal and private ownership, on the basis of the average, is one of the favored and deceptive tricks of the apologists of the private power interests.

As a matter of fact, as stated by Secretary Pope, of the Hydro-electric Commission, verified by the New York Power Authority, by studies made by Professor Mosher in his works; by T. D. Bouchard, secretary of the Union of Municipalities of Quebec and speaker of the Provincial Legislature of that Province; and other eminent authorities; and admitted by Mr. Carlisle, president of the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation, the average domestic rate in New York State is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents per kilowatt-hour, whereas the Ontario rate is approximately  $1\frac{3}{4}$  cents per kilowatt-hour (1.77 cents, to be exact). Also, in Quebec the average domestic rate is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per kilowatt-hour, as against  $1\frac{3}{4}$  cents in Ontario.

So the rates are not lower in Quebec and in New York than in Ontario. Exactly the opposite is true.

From all of which it is perfectly apparent, when one gets down to the actual facts in the matter, that the criticism of the Ontario system, offered by the editorial in the New York Sun, is without foundation. Whatever trouble there has been has arisen not from the failure of the principle of municipal or public ownership, but from the interference by private power interests in their efforts to drive a sharp bargain with the public project and thereby to weaken and, if possible, destroy it. And the strength of the public project is further apparent in the swiftness with which the trouble has been met and removed. Meanwhile, the charges that the debt has increased, that rates have been raised, etc., prove also to be without foundation.

#### NATIONAL PRESS CLUB OUTING

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order to make an announcement.

The SPEAKER. Under the order of the House the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] has leave to address the House for 15 minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if it is not taken out of my time, I will yield to the gentleman from Minnesota 3 minutes.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, I trust that no able-bodied Member of this body will disregard the invitation he received a few days ago to attend the National Press Club outing tomorrow. I hope a substantial group will be in attendance. The congressional contingent will be headed by the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House, and at least two Governors from adjoining States will be included. There will be a congressional baseball game which will vie with the National Press Club for at least 5 innings. There will be a series of amateur boxing bouts that will tickle the fancy of the most ardent sportsman.

There will be food that will delight the appetite, and everything will be furnished except liquid refreshments, and those can be had on the boat going down and return. It promises to be a fine day, and I hope we have a fine turnout.

The congressional ball team line-up for the game will be MESSRS. KELLY, BOLAND, RICHARDS, HARTLEY, MEAD, MCCORMACK, McMILLAN, ALLEN, SHANLEY, GRANFIELD, LAMBERTSON, RAMSPECK, CONNERY, WITHROW, NICHOLS, MERRITT, CALDWELL, LEE, STARNES, HOBBS, and KLEBERG.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KVALE. I yield.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Will the gentleman tell the House what time the boat leaves and what particular wharf?

Mr. KVALE. The boat leaves the wharf at the foot of Seventh Street at 1 o'clock tomorrow. The Navy Band will be in attendance and function as usual on the way down and on the way back will entertain the party as a German band. The time for returning should be not later than 10 o'clock.

#### ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

The SPEAKER. Under the order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I arise to address the House at this time on the subject of "A Billion-dollar Overcharge for Electric Lights and Power." Since I am to speak on the same subject tonight over a Nation-wide radiobroadcast, I would have withdrawn my request to address the House at this time, were it not for the fact that Congress is being literally bombarded by the Power Trust in their desperate attempts to prevent the passage of legislation now pending before the House and Senate. Their representatives are invading the committee rooms, "buttonholing" Congressmen and Senators, deliberately misrepresenting facts, and using every possible pressure to control the actions of Congress. It is the most diabolical lobby, the most powerful and the most far-reaching, that has ever attempted to influence legislation, in all the history of this Government.

They are using the mails, the press, and the radio. On the front page of the New York Times this morning, the Consolidated Gas System, one of the powerful companies operating in the State of New York, comes out with a fanfare of trumpets announcing reductions in light and power rates in New York City, that are so ridiculous that I cannot refrain from calling attention to them at this time.

We need not deceive ourselves; we are at war with one of the most powerful and dangerous influences this country has ever known. Suppose war were declared upon our country by some invidious foe and he should demand at our hands a tribute of \$1,000,000,000 a year. We would not hesitate; the American people would rise as one man and drive that enemy forever from our shores. Yet, we find ourselves grappling with an adversary within our gates that is actually levying tribute upon the helpless people you and I are supposed to represent, that amounts to \$1,000,000,000 a year. Not just \$1,000,000,000, mind you, but \$1,000,000,000 every year that rolls round. That adversary is the Power Trust—one of the greatest menaces of our day and generation. It has developed one of the



greatest rackets of all times. Like a huge octopus, it spreads its gigantic form over the entire country, winding its loathsome feelers about every capitol—not only every State capitol, but around this National Capitol as well.

In fact, it has become a super-government that has exercised more power in recent years than the Federal Government itself. It has influenced Presidents, controlled Governors, dominated legislators, frightened Congressmen, intimidated Senators, and corrupted courts.

It is reaching its greedy tentacles into every factory, every business establishment, and into every home. It is literally reaching into every light bulb and exacting tribute from everyone who uses electric lights and power. Your constituents are the victims; they pay the bills. They pay this tribute every month and sometimes twice a month, and if the Power Trust can have its way, they will pay it as long as they live, and their children and grandchildren will continue to pay it throughout all time to come.

This war to which I refer is not of our own choosing. I see from the papers this morning that the power interests, parading under the guise of protecting utility investors, announce that they have declared war. They are using their victims on whom they have unloaded their worthless watered stocks as shock troops, to bear the brunt of battle and also to pay the cost.

When these innocent investors finally wake up to what the Power Trust has done to them, and come to understand what their rights and their remedies are, they will give that combination all the war they want without their having to declare war on Congress and on the country.

We are not attempting to destroy anybody's property. Wherever it has become necessary to buy any of the property of a power company the Government has paid what that property was actually worth. The T. V. A. has done the same thing.

The Wheeler-Rayburn bill will not destroy the property of anyone, but it will help to protect innocent investors in the years to come. It will really enhance the actual value of stocks in legitimate operating companies by relieving them of the burdens of maintaining useless and expensive holding companies. The stocks in a corporation are simply worth the value of whatever property that corporation owns, and mere speculative revenues or gambling prospects are not to be considered as a part of its assets.

The power interests have attempted to base rates, not upon the cost of production and distribution, but upon the helpless consumers' ability to pay, and they have issued these watered stocks against their right or their ability to plunder the unprotected users of electric lights and power. In other words, they have issued preferred stocks against their right to hold you and your children in perpetual economic bondage, and have sold these watered stocks out to innocent investors—invariably under the most flagrant of false pretenses.

Now, when their scheme is exposed, and they are threatened with even-handed justice, in order to escape the wrath of their deluded purchasers, they come with feigned indignity and affected bravo, and pretend to declare war.

Since the Power Trust has declared this war, you and I have no election. As Patrick Henry once said, "If we were base enough to desire it, it is now too late to retire from the contest."

So far as I am concerned, I accept the challenge. I have enlisted for the duration of the conflict. This must be a fight to the finish between the American people on the one hand and the Power Trust on the other.

We are fighting to get light and power rates reduced to what they should be in every State in the Union. I want to show you what that would mean in dollars and cents to your people who have to pay the bills. I am not guessing at these figures; they have been carefully prepared from data collected through the power survey of the Federal Power Commission. They are substantially correct.

If these rates, throughout the whole country, were reduced to the T. V. A. rates, the domestic consumers would save \$320,880,000 a year; the commercial consumers would

save \$279,300,000 a year; and the industrial consumers would save \$193,689,000 a year.

All told, they would save \$793,869,000 a year, on the basis of present consumption. That is about \$200,000,000 more than the value of our entire cotton crop for 1934.

But the power interests tell you that the T. V. A. rates are too low. My answer is that they are too high, and that they will be reduced as the years go by.

Now, let us take the Tacoma, Wash., rates. At Tacoma they have a publicly owned plant, worth between twenty and thirty millions of dollars, which they are paying for entirely from earnings from the electric energy sold. Their rates are even lower, as a whole, than the T. V. A. rates.

Let us see what the people of the United States who use electric lights and power would save in a year if they all paid the Tacoma rates. The residential consumers would save \$286,416,000 a year; the commercial consumers would save \$241,428,000 a year; the industrial consumers would save \$270,954,000 a year. All told, they would save \$798,798,000 a year, even on the basis of the present consumption. That is \$250,000,000 more than the value of the entire wheat crop of the United States for the year 1934.

Just think of the American people being overcharged every year for electric lights and power, \$250,000,000 more than the value of the entire wheat crop of the United States; and yet millions of our people, especially in the smaller towns and in the rural districts, are denied the use of any electric energy at all.

The average monthly domestic consumption of electricity throughout the United States is about 50 kilowatt-hours a month. In Tacoma it is 117 kilowatt-hours a month. At Tupelo, Miss., under the T. V. A. rates, it is 103 kilowatt-hours a month. So the chances are that if the American people were given lights and power at the Tacoma rates, or at the T. V. A. rates, they would more than double their domestic and probably their commercial, if not their industrial consumption, which would run this saving far above the billion-dollar mark.

Now, let us take the Canadian rates and compare what we are paying in the United States with the rates paid in Winnipeg and Ontario, Canada, and see what the difference would be. If we paid the same rates throughout the United States that are paid in Winnipeg, our domestic consumers would save \$385,980,000 a year; our commercial consumers would save \$357,900,000, and our industrial consumers would save \$142,000,000 a year, or a total saving, even on the present consumption, of \$885,880,000 a year.

While the average domestic consumption in the United States is only about 50 kilowatt-hours a month, the average domestic consumption in Winnipeg, Canada, is a little more than 375 kilowatt-hours a month. Their low rates in Winnipeg enable those people to use adequate lights, operate their radios, water pumps, electric irons, electric churns, electric refrigerators, electric ranges, and electric radiators with which to heat their homes. I am informed that some of them are even building dwelling houses without any fireplaces or chimneys at all, depending entirely upon electric energy for their heat.

If the electric light and power rates throughout the United States were reduced to the Ontario rates, the 20,000,000 residential consumers in this country would save \$390,516,000 a year; the commercial consumers would save \$321,084,000 a year; the industrial consumers would save \$267,955,000 a year. All told, they would save \$979,555,000 a year on the basis of their present consumption.

But in Ontario the average domestic consumption is 155 kilowatt-hours a month, or about three times the average monthly consumption in the United States. Therefore, it is reasonable to suppose that if the American people were given the same electric light and power rates enjoyed by the citizens of Ontario, probably our domestic and commercial, if not our industrial, consumption would more than double, and would not only run this savings of \$979,555,000 even above the billion-dollar mark but would undoubtedly run it to nearer the \$2,000,000,000 mark. In other words, if the American people were given lights and power at the Ontario rates, it



would really mean to them a savings of anywhere from \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 a year.

Now, let us see what these overcharges are costing the people of your State. I have before me figures which have been carefully compiled from data collected by the Federal Power Commission through its rate survey which gives us this information.

We know the amount of electricity used in each State, and how much of it is used by domestic, commercial, and industrial consumers. We know what the people are paying for it under the present rates and what they would pay for it under the T. V. A. rates, the Tacoma rates, the Winnipeg rates, or the Ontario rates.

I shall take them by States and show how much these overcharges are costing the people of the various States in every section of the country. Read them carefully and tell me how the people of your State can continue to stagger under this burden.

#### MAINE

We will take first the State of Maine. If the people of that State were supplied with electric light and power at the T. V. A. rates, the domestic consumers would save \$2,141,000 a year; the commercial consumers would save \$1,501,000 a year; and the industrial consumers would save \$1,445,000 a year—making a total of \$5,087,000 a year the people of the State of Maine would save on their light and power bills every year, even on the basis of their present consumption, if they were supplied electric energy at the T. V. A. rates.

If the people of Maine were furnished electric energy at the Tacoma rates, the domestic consumers would save \$1,910,000 a year; the commercial consumers would save \$1,298,000 a year; and the industrial consumers would save \$2,021,000 a year—making a total of \$5,229,000 a year the people of Maine would save in 1 year under the Tacoma rates.

Under the Ontario rates domestic consumers would save \$2,604,000, the commercial consumers would save \$1,726,660, and the industrial consumers would save \$1,999,000, making a total of \$6,329,660 the people of Maine would save in a year under the Ontario rates.

Under the Winnipeg rates the domestic consumers of Maine would save \$2,574,000 a year, the commercial consumers would save \$1,924,000 a year, and the industrial consumers would save \$1,060,000 a year, making a total of \$5,558,000 the people of Maine would save a year under the Winnipeg rates.

No wonder the Power Trust is opposed to the development of the great "Quoddy" project in the State of Maine. They know it would relieve the people of that State from a part, at least, of this terrific burden.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE

The domestic consumers of New Hampshire, under the T. V. A. rates, would save \$1,490,000 a year; the commercial consumers would save \$1,187,000 a year and the industrial consumers would save \$766,000 a year, or a total of \$3,443,000.

Under the Tacoma rates the domestic consumers would save \$1,330,000 a year, the commercial consumers \$1,053,000, and the industrial consumers \$1,076,000, or a total of \$3,459,000.

Under the Ontario rates the domestic consumers of New Hampshire would save \$1,814,000 a year, the commercial consumers would save \$1,135,040, and the industrial consumers would save \$1,064,000, or a total of \$4,013,040.

Under the Winnipeg rates the domestic consumers in New Hampshire would save \$1,793,000 a year, the commercial consumers would save \$1,464,000 a year, the industrial consumers would save \$564,000 a year, making a total annual saving of \$3,821,000.

#### VERMONT AND RHODE ISLAND

The people in the two small States of Vermont and Rhode Island together used 481,171,873 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$17,300,221.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$9,078,221, a saving of \$8,222,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$8,-933,221, or a saving of \$8,367,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$7,096,867, or a saving of \$10,203,354 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates the cost would have been \$8,223,221, or a saving of \$9,077,000 a year.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

The people in the State of Massachusetts used 1,993,-560,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$75,499,187.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$38,-315,000, a saving of \$37,184,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates, the cost would have been \$37,942,187, a saving of \$37,557,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates, the cost would have been \$30,112,730, a saving of \$45,386,457 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates, the cost would have been \$34,415,187, a saving of \$41,084,000 a year.

#### CONNECTICUT

The people in the State of Connecticut used 811,158,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$30,123,083.

Under the T. V. A. rates, the cost would have been \$15,672,083, a saving of \$14,451,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates, the cost would have been \$15,726,086, a saving of \$14,397,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates, the cost would have been \$12,352,492, a saving of \$17,770,594 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates, the cost would have been \$13,973,086, a saving of \$16,150,000 a year.

#### NEW YORK

The people of the State of New York used 8,295,012,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$255,454,676.

Under the T. V. A. rates, the cost would have been \$129,-755,676, a saving of \$125,699,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates, the cost would have been \$127,-836,676, a saving of \$127,618,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates, the cost would have been \$101,-306,539, a saving of \$154,148,137 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates, the cost would have been \$116,-781,676, a saving of \$138,673,000 a year.

No wonder the Power Trust is opposing the development of the St. Lawrence project, which would give to the people of the State of New York and adjoining States lights and power at reasonable rates, and save them from having to pay this enormous overcharge.

#### NEW JERSEY

The people of the State of New Jersey used 1,839,677,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$76,487,173.

Under the T. V. A. rates, the cost would have been \$37,364,173, a saving of \$39,123,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates, the cost would have been \$36,-924,173, a saving of \$39,563,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates, the cost would have been \$29,-724,156, a saving of \$46,763,017 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates, the cost would have been \$32,379,173, a saving of \$44,108,000 a year.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

The people of the State of Pennsylvania used 5,591,808,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$152,567,854.

Under the T. V. A. rates, the cost would have been \$81,398,854, a saving of \$71,169,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates, the cost would have been \$77,-660,854, a saving of \$74,907,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates, the cost would have been \$63,-313,688, a saving of \$89,254,166 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates, the cost would have been \$76,-518,854, a saving of \$76,048,000 a year.

In the State of Pennsylvania, in addition to this enormous overcharge imposed upon the consumers of electric energy, the utilities have been powerful enough in years past to



exempt their real-estate holdings from taxation by statute, through their control of the State legislature.

Today they own \$100,000,000 worth of real estate in Pennsylvania that is escaping all taxes—State, county, and municipal. That burden is passed on to the unprotected people of Pennsylvania, although these utilities own large office buildings, space in which is rented to the public, thus bringing them additional revenues, while they escape the burden of taxation which the small business man and the home owners have to pay.

## OHIO

The people of the State of Ohio used 3,418,060,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$98,215,219.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$51,372,219, a saving of \$46,843,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$50,686,219, a saving of \$47,529,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$40,198,328, a saving of \$58,016,891 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates the cost would have been \$46,376,219, a saving of \$51,839,000 a year.

Ohio is a great wheat-growing State, producing around 35,000,000 bushels a year. Yet if every grain of wheat grown in Ohio last year were sold at the highest price on today's market it would lack from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 bringing enough money to pay this overcharge in the State of Ohio alone.

## INDIANA

The people of the State of Indiana used 1,209,459,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$39,861,716.

Under the T. V. A. rates, the cost would have been \$20,677,716, a saving of \$19,184,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates, the cost would have been \$20,672,716, a saving of \$19,189,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates, the cost would have been \$16,219,967, a saving of \$23,641,749 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates, the cost would have been \$18,351,716, a saving of \$21,510,000 a year.

## ILLINOIS

The people of the State of Illinois used 3,918,305,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$122,506,776.

Under the T. V. A. rates, the cost would have been \$64,032,776, a saving of \$58,474,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates, the cost would have been \$63,245,776, a saving of \$59,261,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates, the cost would have been \$50,002,211, a saving of \$72,504,565 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates, the cost would have been \$57,192,776, a saving of \$65,314,000 a year.

## MICHIGAN

The people of the State of Michigan used 2,589,125,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$69,958,547.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$35,933,547, a saving of \$34,025,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$36,190,547, a saving of \$33,768,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$28,235,230, a saving of \$41,723,317 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates the cost would have been \$31,451,547, a saving of \$38,507,000 a year.

## WISCONSIN

The people of the State of Wisconsin used 1,188,207,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$37,026,068.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$19,133,068, a saving of \$17,893,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$19,239,068, a saving of \$17,787,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$15,025,274, a saving of \$22,000,794 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates the cost would have been \$16,852,068, a saving of \$20,174,000 a year.

## MINNESOTA

The people of the State of Minnesota used 891,683,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$29,895,355.

Under the T. V. A. rates, the cost would have been \$15,435,355, a saving of \$14,460,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates, the cost would have been \$15,984,355, a saving of \$13,911,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates, the cost would have been \$12,133,336, a saving of \$17,762,019 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates, the cost would have been \$13,508,355, a saving of \$16,387,000 a year.

## IOWA

The people of the State of Iowa used 672,600,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$25,258,621.

Under the T. V. A. rates, the cost would have been \$12,778,621, a saving of \$12,480,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates, the cost would have been \$13,450,621, a saving of \$11,808,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates, the cost would have been \$10,115,975, a saving of \$15,142,646 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates, the cost would have been \$10,624,621, a saving of \$14,634,000 a year.

## MISSOURI

The people of the State of Missouri used 1,416,997,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$42,521,922.

Under the T. V. A. rates, the cost would have been \$21,453,922, a saving of \$21,068,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates, the cost would have been \$22,272,922, a saving of \$20,249,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates, the cost would have been \$16,952,246, a saving of \$25,569,676 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates, the cost would have been \$18,020,922, a saving of \$24,501,000 a year.

## NORTH DAKOTA

The people of the State of North Dakota used 70,816,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$4,354,173.

Under the T. V. A. rates, the cost would have been \$2,170,173, a saving of \$2,184,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates, the cost would have been \$2,494,173, a saving of \$1,860,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates, the cost would have been \$1,724,702, a saving of \$2,629,471 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates, the cost would have been \$1,756,173, a saving of \$2,598,000 a year.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

The people of the State of South Dakota used 88,336,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$5,001,302.

Under the T. V. A. rates, the cost would have been \$2,521,302, a saving of \$2,480,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates, the cost would have been \$2,656,302, a saving of \$2,345,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$1,996,863, a saving of \$3,004,439 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates the cost would have been \$2,087,302, a saving of \$2,914,000 a year.

## NEBRASKA

The people of the State of Nebraska used 383,685,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$13,799,571.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$6,643,571, a saving of \$7,156,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$7,029,517, a saving of \$6,770,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$5,500,587, a saving of \$8,298,984 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates the cost would have been \$5,429,571, a saving of \$8,370,000 a year.



## KANSAS

The people of the State of Kansas used 583,507,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$18,835,232.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$9,661,232, a saving of \$9,174,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$9,881,232, a saving of \$8,954,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates, the cost would have been \$7,609,114, a saving of \$11,226,118 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates, the cost would have been \$8,337,232, a saving of \$10,498,000 a year.

## DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, AND WEST VIRGINIA

The people of the State of Delaware, the District of Columbia, the States of Maryland and West Virginia, together used 2,119,605,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$52,659,441.

Under the T. V. A. rates, the cost would have been \$27,789,441, a saving of \$24,870,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates, the cost would have been \$27,897,441, a saving of \$24,762,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates, the cost would have been \$21,674,366, a saving of \$30,985,075 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates, the cost would have been \$25,635,441, a saving of \$27,024,000 a year.

## VIRGINIA

The people of the State of Virginia used 735,802,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$20,049,222.

Under the T. V. A. rates, the cost would have been \$10,449,222, a saving of \$9,600,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$10,351,222, a saving of \$9,698,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$8,189,768, a saving of \$11,859,454 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates the cost would have been \$9,379,222, a saving of \$10,670,000 a year.

## NORTH CAROLINA

The people of the State of North Carolina used 1,239,893,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$23,396,108.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$12,754,108, a saving of \$10,642,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$11,743,108, a saving of \$11,653,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$9,858,206, a saving of \$13,537,902 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates the cost would have been \$12,481,108, a saving of \$10,915,000 a year.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

The people of the State of South Carolina used 736,552,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$12,407,190.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$6,840,190, a saving of \$5,567,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$6,115,190, a saving of \$6,292,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$5,250,539, a saving of \$7,156,651 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates the cost would have been \$6,831,190, a saving of \$5,576,000 a year.

## GEORGIA

The people of the State of Georgia used 876,614,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$20,194,417.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$10,528,417, a saving of \$9,666,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$10,294,417, a saving of \$9,900,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$8,229,248, a saving of \$11,965,169 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates the cost would have been \$9,550,417, a saving of \$10,644,000 a year.

## FLORIDA

The people of the State of Florida used 404,425,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$18,206,511.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$9,065,511, a saving of \$9,141,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$9,741,511, a saving of \$8,465,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$7,206,617, a saving of \$10,999,894 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates the cost would have been \$7,289,511, a saving of \$10,917,000 a year.

## KENTUCKY

The people of the State of Kentucky used 712,619,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$17,303,256.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$9,076,256, a saving of \$8,227,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$8,905,256, a saving of \$8,398,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$7,094,794, a saving of \$10,208,322 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates the cost would have been \$8,246,256, a saving of \$9,057,000 a year.

## TENNESSEE

The people of the State of Tennessee used 946,883,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$20,764,172.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$10,912,172, a saving of \$9,852,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates, the cost would have been \$10,563,172, a saving of \$10,201,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates, the cost would have been \$8,512,517, a saving of \$12,251,655 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates, the cost would have been \$10,034,172, a saving of \$10,730,000 a year.

## ALABAMA

The people of the State of Alabama used 634,292,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$12,978,651.

Under the T. V. A. rates, the cost would have been \$6,815,651, a saving of \$6,163,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates, the cost would have been \$6,634,651, a saving of \$6,344,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates, the cost would have been \$5,322,608, a saving of \$7,656,043 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates, the cost would have been \$6,236,651, a saving of \$6,742,000 a year.

## MISSISSIPPI

The people of the State of Mississippi used 324,590,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$8,386,241.

Under the T. V. A. rates, the cost would have been \$4,405,241, a saving of \$3,981,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$4,269,241, a saving of \$4,117,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$3,438,882, a saving of \$4,947,359 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates the cost would have been \$4,049,241, a saving of \$4,337,000 a year.

## ARKANSAS

The people of the State of Arkansas used 255,988,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$8,667,560.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$4,510,560, a saving of \$4,157,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$4,456,560, a saving of \$4,211,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$3,532,381, a saving of \$5,135,179 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates the cost would have been \$4,052,560, a saving of \$4,615,000 a year.



## LOUISIANA

The people of the State of Louisiana used 557,718,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$15,460,717.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$8,059,717, a saving of \$7,401,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates, the cost would have been \$7,983,717, a saving of \$7,477,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates, the cost would have been \$6,312,264, a saving of \$9,148,453 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates, the cost would have been \$7,233,717, a saving of \$8,227,000 a year.

## OKLAHOMA

The people of the State of Oklahoma used 551,388,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$18,305,275.

Under the T. V. A. rates, the cost would have been \$9,666,275, a saving of \$8,639,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates, the cost would have been \$9,359,275, a saving of \$8,946,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates, the cost would have been \$7,538,678, a saving of \$10,766,597 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates, the cost would have been \$8,918,275, a saving of \$9,387,000 a year.

## TEXAS

The people of the State of Texas used 1,683,558,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$51,403,516.

Under the T. V. A. rates, the cost would have been \$26,491,516, a saving of \$24,912,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$26,481,516, a saving of \$24,922,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$20,789,117, a saving of \$30,614,399 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates the cost would have been \$23,394,516, a saving of \$28,009,000 a year.

## MONTANA AND UTAH

The people of the States of Montana and Utah together used 536,139,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$13,630,783.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$7,084,783, a saving of \$6,546,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$7,041,783, a saving of \$6,589,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$5,550,944, a saving of \$8,079,839 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates the cost would have been \$6,327,783, a saving of \$7,303,000 a year.

## IDAHO

The people of the State of Idaho used 292,135,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$5,750,348.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$2,989,348, a saving of \$2,761,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$2,961,348, a saving of \$2,789,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$2,342,323, a saving of \$3,408,025 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates the cost would have been \$2,678,348, a saving of \$3,072,000 a year.

## WYOMING

The people of the State of Wyoming used 79,225,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$2,745,869.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$1,427,869, a saving of \$1,318,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$1,422,869, a saving of \$1,323,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$1,119,126, a saving of \$1,626,743 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates the cost would have been \$1,272,869, a saving of \$1,473,000 a year.

## COLORADO

The people of the State of Colorado used 441,982,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$13,339,906.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$6,934,906, a saving of \$6,405,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$6,878,906, a saving of \$6,461,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$5,432,769, a saving of \$7,907,137 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates the cost would have been \$6,203,906, a saving of \$7,136,000 a year.

## ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO

The people of the States of Arizona and New Mexico used 264,057,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$8,929,686.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$4,642,686, a saving of \$4,287,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$4,585,686, a saving of \$4,344,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$3,635,904, a saving of \$5,293,782 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates, the cost would have been \$4,168,686, a saving of \$4,761,000 a year.

## NEVADA

The people of the State of Nevada used 94,760,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$2,154,764.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$1,120,764, a saving of \$1,034,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates, the cost would have been \$1,108,764, a saving of \$1,046,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates, the cost would have been \$897,430, a saving of \$1,257,334 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates, the cost would have been \$1,004,764, a saving of \$1,150,000 a year.

## WASHINGTON

The people of the State of Washington used 1,576,070,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$24,615,571.

Under the T. V. A. rates, the cost would have been \$12,427,571, a saving of \$12,188,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates, the cost would have been \$12,954,571, a saving of \$11,661,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates, the cost would have been \$9,825,735, a saving of \$14,789,836 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates, the cost would have been \$10,406,571, a saving of \$14,209,000 a year.

## OREGON

The people of the State of Oregon used 637,926,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$13,833,329.

Under the T. V. A. rates, the cost would have been \$6,904,329, a saving of \$6,929,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$7,323,329, a saving of \$6,510,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$5,478,029, a saving of \$8,355,300 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates the cost would have been \$5,630,329, a saving of \$8,203,000 a year.

## CALIFORNIA

The people of the State of California used 4,325,505,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy last year, for which they paid the sum of \$107,606,211.

Under the T. V. A. rates the cost would have been \$54,103,211, a saving of \$53,503,000 a year.

Under the Tacoma rates the cost would have been \$56,659,211, a saving of \$50,947,000 a year.

Under the Ontario rates the cost would have been \$42,816,608, a saving of \$64,789,603 a year.

Under the Winnipeg rates the cost would have been \$44,957,211, a saving of \$62,649,000 a year.

Mr. Speaker, I ask any Member of this House, I ask any Member of the Senate, I ask any intelligent patriotic citi-



zen, if it is just, if it is fair, if it is honest for the already overburdened American people in the various States to have to carry this enormous load throughout their lives and pass it on down to their children, in order to gratify the cupidity of this gigantic octopus known as the "Power Trust"?

You have no doubt heard and read many vicious attacks on the Tennessee Valley Authority. Do you know why? Have you ever stopped to think what crime the T. V. A. has committed to inspire these attacks? It has simply shown the American people what electric lights and power should cost, and the example it has set is forcing down light and power rates all over the land to the benefit of you ultimate consumers. The example set by the T. V. A., together with the publicity given through the Federal Power Commission's rate survey, has already saved our people more than \$100,000,000 a year.

I want to answer at this point some of the arguments the Power Trust is using against municipally owned plants. They tell you that municipal plants pay no taxes, and that their average rates for all classes of service are higher than the rates of privately owned utilities.

Mr. FLETCHER. The gentleman said "They say that they do not pay any taxes." Did the New York Times, which the gentleman quoted a moment ago, make that statement?

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, no. The Power Trust puts out that statement.

I called attention a moment ago to an article appearing on the front page of the New York Times this morning showing a reduction which the power interest has announced in that city, and in which they quote the following table to show how the residential consumers will be affected by this change in the rates, if and when they go into effect:

Monthly	Bill at present rates	Bill at new rates	Reduction in bill
0 to 10 kilowatt-hours.....	\$1.00	\$1.00	.....
15 kilowatt-hours.....	1.30	1.25	\$.05
25 kilowatt-hours.....	1.80	1.75	.05
35 kilowatt-hours.....	2.30	2.25	.05
50 kilowatt-hours.....	3.05	2.95	.10
60 kilowatt-hours.....	3.55	3.35	.20
70 kilowatt-hours.....	4.05	3.75	.30
90 kilowatt-hours.....	5.05	4.50	.55
100 kilowatt-hours.....	5.55	4.80	.75
150 kilowatt-hours.....	8.05	6.05	2.00
200 kilowatt-hours.....	10.55	7.05	3.50
300 kilowatt-hours.....	15.55	9.05	6.50
500 kilowatt-hours.....	25.55	13.05	12.50

This announcement was made in order to block the attempt on the part of the mayor and the citizens of New York to construct a municipal plant.

The average monthly consumption of domestic users of electricity in New York City is 35 kilowatt-hours a month. You will note from this table that the average consumer in the city of New York under this change "voluntarily" made by this beneficent institution, in order to stop the row in New York over a municipal plant, amounts to a saving to the average consumer of the enormous amount of 5 cents a month.

No wonder such a voluntary demonstration of magnanimity on the part of the Power Trust was given a conspicuous display on the front page of the New York Times, a great daily newspaper that publishes "All the news that's fit to print."

Think of it, Mr. Speaker, yielding a concession of 5 cents a month to stop this row over a municipal plant. It is one of the most outstanding acts of unselfish generosity ever known since the monkey ate up the cheese to keep the cats from quarreling over it.

Now let us compare these new rates which the people of New York are to enjoy with the T. V. A. rates. You will note that under these new rates 25 kilowatt-hours a month will cost a residential consumer in New York City \$1.75. In Tupelo, Miss., under the T. V. A. rates, 25 kilowatt-hours a month costs 75 cents; 35 kilowatt-hours a month under these "reduced" New York rates will cost \$2.25; in Tupelo, under the T. V. A. rates, 35 kilowatt-hours a month costs \$1.05.

Fifty kilowatt-hours a month under these "reduced" New York rates will cost \$2.95; in Tupelo, \$1.50 a month. Sixty kilowatt-hours a month in New York, \$3.35 a month; in Tupelo, \$1.70 a month. Seventy kilowatt-hours a month in New York, \$3.75; in Tupelo, \$1.90. Ninety kilowatt-hours in New York, \$4.50; in Tupelo, \$2.30. One hundred kilowatt-hours a month in New York, \$4.80; in Tupelo, \$2.50. One hundred and fifty kilowatt-hours a month in New York, \$6.05; in Tupelo, \$3.50. Two hundred kilowatt-hours a month in New York, \$7.05; in Tupelo, \$4.50. Three hundred kilowatt-hours in New York, \$9.05; in Tupelo, \$5.50. Five hundred kilowatt-hours a month in New York, \$13.05; in Tupelo, \$6.90.

And, as I said before, the T. V. A. rates are higher on the whole, than the Tacoma rates, or the Winnipeg, or the Ontario rates.

Now, let us make some more comparisons. We will take Birmingham, Ala., one of the hotbeds of the Power Trust. Let us compare the domestic rates in Birmingham, which is supplied by a private company, with the rates charged by the public plant at Tacoma, Wash. Although the Birmingham rates have been forced downward by the psychological effect of the T. V. A., and the publicity to which I referred, their rates are still so high as to make the following comparison between Birmingham and Tacoma, Wash., a complete answer to the power interests' contention against publicly owned plants.

In Birmingham, 25 kilowatt-hours a month costs a householder \$1.55; in Tacoma it costs \$1.13. In Birmingham, 40 kilowatt-hours a month costs \$2.30; in Tacoma \$1.80. In Birmingham, 250 kilowatt-hours a month costs \$7.80; in Tacoma \$3.90. In Birmingham 500 kilowatt-hours a month costs \$12.55, while in Tacoma it costs \$6.40.

Yet, with a gross revenue of \$1,940,994, the Tacoma plant paid \$145,575 in taxes last year; gave to the city of Tacoma \$200,545 worth of free service, set aside for depreciation \$400,053; paid interest on its indebtedness to the amount of \$435,322, and still made a net profit of \$508,190; and at the same time gave the people of Tacoma the lowest light and power rates in the United States.

Let us take some more examples and compare rates of these private companies with the rates charged by publicly owned plants. I see before me here the rates of the public plant at Jacksonville, Fla., and the rates charged by the private power company in Miami, Fla.

Mr. MONAGHAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. MONAGHAN. I compliment the gentleman on his masterful presentation of this subject. I was interested in the remarks which the gentleman made that the decreasing of rates would increase consumption. I think the House would be interested to know that an economist paid by the power interests, who came before our committee to fight the Wheeler-Rayburn bill, testified that during the depression years, because of decreased rates, the power business increased by leaps and bounds. In other words, the decreased rate, as the gentleman suggested, causes increasing consumption because the people are better able to pay the rates and make greater use of God's great gift and aid to mankind—electrical energy.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Montana is correct.

Now, remember that Jacksonville is following a different policy from that pursued by Tacoma and the T. V. A., in that Jacksonville is maintaining its high rate structure in order to turn revenues into the city treasury and reduce taxes. In Jacksonville, where they have a municipally owned plant, 25 kilowatt-hours a month costs a domestic consumer \$1.75; in Miami, which is supplied by a private company, it costs \$2.76; 40 kilowatt-hours a month in Jacksonville costs \$2.80; in Miami, \$4.18. In Jacksonville 250 kilowatt-hours a month costs \$7.95; in Miami, \$10.40. In Jacksonville 500 kilowatt-hours a month costs \$12.95; and in Miami, \$15.40.

Yet with a gross revenue of \$2,671,659, Jacksonville paid operating expenses amounting to \$793,249 last year; paid taxes in the amount of \$34,794; and then turned into the city treasury cash to the amount of \$1,777,657. Jacksonville



could reduce her rates to the T. V. A. rates, the Tacoma rates, or the Canadian rates and still operate at a profit.

I have before me a volume of figures which show the advantages of publicly owned plants, but I will not take the time to read them all. I will just take this one more. I note that some fellow from Massachusetts has been attacking me through the New York Times because of my attitude on the power question. Let us see on what grounds he has to complain.

If anyone will take the time to study the report made by the Federal Power Commission on electric light and power rates in Massachusetts, he will realize that if there are any people anywhere who need relief from exorbitant light and power rates, they are the people in the State of Massachusetts, especially in the smaller towns and in the rural districts. The rates in Boston are a little more reasonable. So let us compare them with the rates of the publicly owned plant in Los Angeles, Calif.

In Boston, where light and power is supplied by a private power company, 25 kilowatt-hours a month costs a householder \$1.75; in Los Angeles, \$1.20. In Boston, 40 kilowatt-hours a month costs \$2.50; in Los Angeles, \$1.81. In Boston, 150 kilowatt-hours costs \$6.80; in Los Angeles, \$4.58. In Boston, 500 kilowatt-hours a month costs \$12.80; while in Los Angeles, \$8.81.

Last year the public plant in Los Angeles, with a gross operating revenue of \$14,300,019, paid its operating expenses amounting to \$7,020,919, paid taxes amounting to \$1,296,570, as well as free service amounting to \$1,079,463, set aside \$2,086,890 for depreciation, paid interest on its indebtedness to the amount of \$1,528,385, and still had a net income of \$3,670,091.

Yet the Power Trust would have you believe that these public plants pay no taxes, contribute nothing, charge higher rates than the private companies, and are operated at a loss.

Mr. COLDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. COLDEN. Los Angeles must bring her power over transmission lines a considerable distance, and the distributing system is one of the most expensive in America, because of the great area over which it must operate.

Mr. RANKIN. And still supplies electric energy at these rates.

The Power Trust attempts to block every movement we make to give the American people relief from exorbitant light and power rates. They have opposed the T. V. A. from the beginning. They have opposed the construction of the Quoddy project, the St. Lawrence project, the Boulder Dam, Peck, Bonneville, Grand Coulee, and all other public power projects, on the flimsy pretext that there is no market for the power—telling the American people that we have a surplus of power now.

If we reduce rates all over the United States to the T. V. A. rates, the Tacoma rates, or the Canadian rates, and make electricity available to everyone at rates based upon the cost of production and distribution so as to enable them to enjoy a liberal use of electric lights, operate their fans, refrigerators, electric pumps, radios, electric ranges, and other necessary appliances, and heat their homes with it, if necessary, as well as operate their business establishments, and their industrial plants, then they will consume more power than all of these new projects and all existing plants can produce.

It is a significant fact that lower rates bring higher consumption. When the T. V. A. rates first went into effect at Tupelo, the average domestic consumption was 42 kilowatt-hours a month. In 10 months it had increased to 103. The number of electric refrigerators increased from 195 to 559, the number of electric ranges from 15 to 150, and the commercial consumption of electric energy more than doubled.

The same thing has happened in all the other communities served with T. V. A. power. In the city of Amory, Miss., during the first 6 months their T. V. A. rates were in effect, the number of electric refrigerators increased from 40 to 345.

Give the American people reasonable rates, based upon the actual cost of production and distribution, and there will be no surplus of power; they will consume many times our present supply. That will not only lighten the burdens of the domestic consumers and enable them to use sufficient electrical appliances to enrich their homes and relieve them of their drudgery, but it will also stimulate industry, relieve the merchants and other commercial consumers, aid agriculture by taking light and hope to the distressed farmers of America, and will make our country a brighter, a richer, and a better place in which to live—not only today and tomorrow, but for all time to come. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. Under the special order of the House the gentleman from New York [Mr. BOYLAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, the Congress is severely criticized for many of the things that are done here. It is my pleasure to call attention to a particular project that the Congress has authorized, which is to commence operation tomorrow, for which we ought to get a large volume of credit that will equalize much of the criticism to which we have been subjected.

Mr. Speaker, the event which will occur tomorrow is a most important event, concerning the new method in the handling and treatment of narcotic addicts, the dedication of the first United States narcotic farm at Lexington, Ky.

The Congress should receive great credit for this forward step. At the second session of the Seventieth Congress I introduced a resolution providing for an investigation of Federal prisons. Up to that time, for 40 years, these prisons had not been investigated by a congressional committee.

This committee, of which Mr. COOPER of Ohio was chairman, and on which Mr. TABER, of New York, served, and on which I also had the honor of serving, visited and inspected all Federal prisons in the United States.

We found in some of the prisons that no segregation had been made of the narcotic addicts, with the result that many inmates of the prisons for the first time were initiated into the use of habit-forming drugs, with the result that in some instances they had become confirmed addicts before their sentences expired.

The committee reported to the Congress recommending the erection of new Federal penitentiaries and the establishment of Federal farms for the treatment of narcotic addicts.

The institution at Lexington is designed primarily for the care of the more intractable type of person, largely the prisoner group. However, it will also be possible for addicts to be voluntarily committed even though they are unable to pay for their treatment. This class will be kept separate and distinct from the prisoner class.

Arrangements have been completed by the Public Health Service, under Surg. Gen. Hugh S. Cummings, to transfer to the new institution some 300 addict prisoners from the Federal prison system. The new farm has 1,000 beds and is for men only, although it is contemplated that facilities will be developed for women addicts in the near future.

A great many persons have been interested, and many have taken part in the evolution of the narcotic farm at Lexington, Ky., and in bringing it to its present state of completion. The Public Health Service of the Federal Government is doing a wonderful and magnificent work under the leadership of Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General.

The problem of institutional treatment for drug addiction, however, must take into account not only the precipitating and underlying causes of addiction but the diverse motives or reasons for seeking treatment, the incidence of intercurrent diseases and defects in such a group, the great differences in the types of personalities involved, and the need for protecting the institution community against the weaknesses and cupidity of its component individuals.

The most important or underlying causes of addiction are related to the inherent constitutional make-up of the individual. The so-called "nervously unstable person" is more prone to embrace the habitual use of narcotics than one



with a stable constitution. Experience with persons addicted to the use of such drugs has proved this.

Now, of course, you do not realize the great handicap that narcotic addiction is to any man or woman. A man or woman can be addicted, for instance, to the use of alcohol, but at some particular time they can pull themselves together, stop using it, and start life all over again, but with narcotic addiction it is different. After 2 or 3 weeks' use, no matter how strong-minded or how strong-willed you are, without medical help and assistance you are unable to get yourself off the addiction. Congress realized that. Congress realized that there is no condition in which a man is placed that is comparable with that of opium addiction, where food, shelter, raiment, and all those things by which men live are cheerfully abandoned in order that the addict may secure his favorite drug. Those who are addicted to the use of opium or its derivatives constitute the ultimate market for smuggled or contraband drugs. They are a menace to the local supply of such drugs originally destined for medical and scientific use.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOYLAN. I yield.

Mr. BLANTON. I think the gentleman from New York deserves the thanks of the Nation for the work he has done for these narcotic addicts. I want to thank him especially, because through the work he has done has come about the construction of a sanitarium for the treatment of narcotic addicts in my State, near Fort Worth, Tex., and it means a great deal to the people who are afflicted with this terrible habit. I want to make this public expression of my appreciation of his efforts.

Mr. BOYLAN. I thank the gentleman.

The addict usually commences early, most of them before they reach the age of 25 or 30 years. These young persons represent a period of life where there exists the greatest urge to accept hazards, and when, coupled with a desire for their favorite drug, the possibilities become even greater for their taking extraordinary chances that violate the customary standards of safety.

The immediate important causes of addiction to narcotic drugs are related to the previous use of such drugs in medical treatment; in self-treatment for the relief of pain; recourse to drugs during emotional stress; to overcome the effect of drunkenness; and to indulgence for the sake of experience, curiosity, or the thrill they expect to get from it. Also through the influence of association with others who are addicted to the use of such drugs is the more frequent or prominent immediate cause of addiction. The removal of those addicts from the American communities is therefore a step in the direction of preventing further addiction.

The second subsequent change in Federal policy toward this so-called "addiction problem" occurred when, as I told you, the Seventieth Congress adopted a resolution for the investigation of Federal prisons. That went so far as to lead to the establishment of a narcotic farm for addicts about 5 miles out of the city of Lexington, Ky. We also have provided for a farm a short distance from the city of Fort Worth, Tex. This, however, is but in the making. The point that I immediately wanted to call to your attention was the opening of the farm at Lexington, Ky., which will take place tomorrow, May 25.

There on a beautiful tract of land, consisting of about 1,100 acres, we have erected a series of buildings, with every hospital facility, in order to start the Federal Government for the first time in a proper scientific study of the causes of addiction and to give proper treatment to the inmates who will be confined in that hospital.

In addition to the jurisdiction of the Federal courts to commit addicts to the farm, there is also a provision in the law which was passed providing for voluntary commitments. Everything will be done there to try to bring the addicts back to a full sense of their individual responsibility and to return them to the community in such physical condition that they will be able to carry on.

There will be a dairy farm; there will be a truck farm; there will be poultry and hog raising; teaching landscaping;

there will also be athletics, both indoor and outdoor. There will be a carpenter and machine shops, a clothing shop to make clothing just for the inmates. In other words, all these activities will be used to endeavor to make the institution as self-sustaining as possible, and yet provide employment for the inmates.

I might say that at Fort Worth, Tex., we have purchased about 1,500 acres, where a similar narcotic farm will be established. The control and management and discipline to be maintained for the safe-keeping of the individuals and the protection of the community will be done in a humane and understanding manner. Experiments are to be carried on to determine the best methods of treatment, and research in this field, and the results disseminated to the medical profession and to the general public, to the end that States may make provision for establishing and for helping to solve the problem of drug addiction.

The functions of these institutions make them assume the character of treatment and research centers, of educational and rehabilitation centers with certain custodial features superimposed. I might say at the present time we have no place for treatment of female addicts in the United States. In a bowl of the Blue Ridge Mountains, a beautiful setting at Alderson, W. Va., we have established a prison for women. This is on the cottage plan and it is one of the most modern and up-to-date prisons in the United States. I had the pleasure of visiting it, spending a few days there, and inspecting all its facilities. At that particular place they have a small hospital for the treatment of any female addict who may be confined in that institution. It is the plan of the Surgeon General, however, with your support and help, to take a part of the grounds of the farm at Lexington, Ky., and there erect a separate institution for female addicts; and I am hopeful that by the next session we will have this plan before us. I bespeak for it your favorable consideration.

Mr. SIROVICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOYLAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SIROVICH. My distinguished friend, the gentleman from New York, has given a very interesting dissertation on drug addicts. May I ask him, if they consider drug addiction a disease, why call the institution a prison?

Mr. BOYLAN. We do not call it a prison. We call it a narcotic farm.

Mr. SIROVICH. I thought the gentleman did call it a prison.

Mr. BOYLAN. No. We call it a farm. We realize that drug addiction is a disease and not a crime.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 6 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. O'CONNOR). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? There was no objection.

Mr. FIESINGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOYLAN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. FIESINGER. Has the gentleman any figures showing how many of these people who are released after being cured go back again to the drug habit?

Mr. BOYLAN. We have no figures on that, because this is but the beginning. It is an experiment. From my knowledge of drug addiction, however, through studies in New York City, many return, just like a man who is addicted to alcoholism returns; but sometimes he wakes up and pulls himself together and gets on his feet again. With the help of medical attention we are hopeful the same thing can be done in the case of drug addicts. I have shown the peculiarity. The difference between alcoholic addicts and drug addicts is that a drug addict cannot pull himself together without medical treatment. He has to get medical treatment first.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOYLAN. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. We are all very much interested in what the gentleman has had to say. In the early part of his address he stated that before drug addicts were segre-



gated in the Federal prisons those who were not addicted to the use of drugs often contracted the habit of drug use from those prisoners who did use it.

Mr. BOYLAN. Yes.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I think we would be interested to know how prisoners in the United States prisons secure drugs with which to satisfy their craving.

Mr. BOYLAN. I will answer the gentleman. It seems impossible, not only in United States prisons, but in all of the prisons of the country, whether State or Federal, to keep out illicit traffic in drugs. One of the greatest troubles that wardens have is to discover and break up this drug traffic within the prison. Anyone who is familiar with the operation of prisons knows that condition exists, although everything is done to try to break it up and prevent its further operation.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. It is due entirely to the smuggling of the drugs into the prison? The drug addicts then secure the drug by the smuggling process exclusively?

Mr. BOYLAN. Yes; through underground methods; not through the proper medical channels in the prison.

Mr. KRAMER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOYLAN. I yield to my California colleague.

Mr. KRAMER. The State of California has built a sanitarium at Spardo, Calif., for the treatment of addicts. It has been very successful in its operation.

Mr. BOYLAN. I am pleased that your State has taken up this important matter. It is a splendid way to help many unfortunate addicts.

Previously in my remarks I stated that many of these drug addicts got their start through receiving drugs in medical treatment. Others took it as a self-treatment for the relief of pain. Others had recourse to the drugs in times of great emotional stress, others to overcome the effect of drinking, others for the sake of the experience, the thrill somebody told them they would get from the taking of it, and others through the influence and association of those accustomed to the use of drugs.

The authorization and establishment of facilities for the confinement and treatment of persons addicted to habit-forming drugs is a form of specialization that bears a direct relationship to policies respecting enforcement of the so-called "antinarcotic laws" and to the protection of American communities. It bears relationship also to problems in penal and correctional institutions, to the uses of narcotic drugs in medical practice, to research and quest for more accurate and fundamental knowledge concerning the nature of drug addiction and related phenomena, and to the instinctive demand ever present in the American people that the sick and afflicted shall be set in the way of strength and hope.

At this time I want to take the occasion to congratulate the Congress for the splendid advanced, humane work they have taken up and brought to a head through the establishment of these narcotic farms.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I repeat that the Congress has accomplished splendid work. In the past, unfortunately, drug addicts have been treated more as criminals; they have been treated as inmates of penal institutions and with a harshness and severity that killed any ambition they might have had for a reforming of their lives.

I repeat, Mr. Speaker, the Members of Congress should compliment themselves and feel they have done a real service to humanity. It is not a question of political or partisan advantage; it is just a question of doing something for humanity, lending a helping hand to a struggling brother, that to my mind gives a great satisfaction and a greater thrill than any other possible service can give, and that is helping someone who is afflicted and in need and giving them the chance and the opportunity to commence again a new life full of faith, hope, and promise. [Applause.]

#### USE OF MAILS FOR PROCUREMENT OF DIVORCES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Mr. MEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads may be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 8180) to prohibit the use of mails for the solicitation of the

procurement of divorces in foreign countries, and that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the special order of the House the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, in view of many strong statements having been made lately as to the attitude of New England in textile matters, I have been requested by the chamber of commerce of my city to express their views at this particular time, that we may be relieved of charges that have been made. Several of the speakers have stated that New England is making a drive for cheap cotton. We think we can prove to you that this is not so at all. Therefore, in order that I may be temperate in my remarks and reflect the views of my own section, I wish to speak a little out of the ordinary and read most carefully and as forcefully as I can the views of my particular section in seeking a solution of the problem which confronts the cotton-textile industry. I am speaking in behalf of my city of New Bedford, Mass., as represented by its own most effective chamber of commerce.

This city has been textile-minded for over 50 years. It now has approximately 1,800,000 cotton spindles in place, with some 18,000 wage earners still employed in the industry.

In the year 1919 we had 35,000 wage earners in our cotton mills; in 1921 we had 32,000; and in 1929, 29,000. Since 1925, 12 mills, employing some 15,000 people, have been liquidated or removed from this city. Machinery sold from our liquidated plants has, in most cases, been installed in lower-wage sections of the United States. Some machinery has been junked and some has been sent abroad, but, in general, the larger portion has been disposed of as outlined in the foregoing statement.

Mills in this city are comparatively modern. Some are among the newest and most efficiently equipped in the United States. Every type and kind of cotton, from tire yarns and fabrics to the highest-count yarns, bandage cloths, duck and sail cloths, and the highest types of lawns and silk and rayon mixtures are spun or woven in our mills. This city also makes rayon yarns and weaves considerable silk goods.

The manufacture of textiles is the city's principal occupation and support.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. No; I would prefer to not yield until I get through with this statement. However, I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WARREN. The gentleman is reading a recital about the wage differential. Is it not a fact for the gentleman to state that the so-called "North-South wage differential" is a code regulation; that it was passed unanimously by the Textile Code Authority upon which sit the leading New England textile manufacturers; is that not correct?

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, may I at this point ask permission to revise and extend my remarks so that I may suffer interruptions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WARREN. The gentleman very kindly yielded to me.

Mr. GIFFORD. In reply to the gentleman, further on in these remarks I speak of code no. 1, and our willingness and pleasure in agreeing to the minimum scale of \$1, and a little later on I shall explain that this is perfectly satisfactory, but it is with respect to our expectation as to other wage levels that we have met bitter disappointment.

It is the considered opinion of this community, its workers, and its mill management that, while many factors contribute to the present condition of the industry, the one which most affects our particular situation is that of wage inequalities within the industry.

The skill of our employees is recognized. Our management is conceded to be at least as able as any in the busi-



ness. Yet our mills have been compelled to liquidate, while those in lower wage sections have been able to continue in business. This situation has been brought home to us again during the past few weeks. One of the largest and most efficient of our local mills lost a large Government order to a mill in a lower wage section of the United States.

I have the executive's letter here at hand, but to use his very expressive language might be thought out of order.

The Uxbridge Worsted Co., of Uxbridge, Mass., announced the purchase of a plant in Georgia. The Davol Mills, of Fall River, Mass., announced the liquidation of two mills employing 700 workers.

The industry quickly showed progress, both social and economic. The increased replacement cost of its stock in process and finished goods in warehouses became of greater value. This increased the credit position of the corporations engaged in the textile business. Fear on the part of the workers was changed to hope and confidence in the future. Retail sales in textile communities jumped as purchasing power was increased and confidence restored.

Other sections of the country showed signs of improving conditions, but not as quickly. This resulted in manufactured goods going into warehouses in increasing quantities. Where mills could not stand the capital losses involved in shutdowns, goods were dumped into the national market, which was not ready to absorb them, even though the industry manufactures what is universally considered as "the world's raiment."

I should like to interject here in relation to the processing tax, which I shall approach in a moment, that we could not sell the cotton goods to the country at such advanced prices. The tobacco processing tax seems to be successful. We are cheerful consumers of tobacco, but the many cost increases added to the cotton industry made the price of cotton goods so high that extreme trade resistance resulted. This is why we stress so much the last burden imposed, which was the processing tax; but by no means do we object or want to buy of the farmer cheap cotton. All we want is to buy at a price that will meet with sales and overcome this trade resistance.

Within its code authority the industry has made several moves to establish control of its so-called "overproduction." It is interesting to note in this respect that while mills in New England continue to liquidate, mills in low-wage sections are constantly adding equipment. (See Textile Bulletin, February this year.) The question of overproduction is much involved not only in its productive sense but in the sense of underconsumption caused by the economic conditions of our agricultural and industrial workers throughout the Nation. We in New Bedford believe that the country as a whole is in need of much additional clothing and other textiles.

There has been comment that, perhaps, the textile industry is not mindful of the problems of the rest of the United States.

No city in the industry can show a more conscientious attempt than ours to live up to the principles concerned with the operations of the textile code.

This division of the Board of Commerce has worked whole-heartedly with representatives of labor and with management. We are proud of our community's N. R. A. record and confident that Washington headquarters will bear this out.

#### REVIEW OF GENERAL PROBLEMS

The importance of the textile industry cannot be overestimated. It is the industry which the President honored in his first recovery-program address; the industry which reacted to his program immediately by agreeing to an economic new deal under the title of code no. 1 of the National Recovery Act. This code became the keystone of the arch which supported, and which still supports, the economic and social existence of all the other major industries of the United States and the millions of working men and women who depend upon these industries for their livelihood.

The industry whole-heartedly laid out its program under the principles of the new deal. It eliminated child labor; it shortened hours of work; it increased wages; it established minimum wages; and, as previously mentioned, it became the foundation stone for all the innumerable industrial codes.

We have not received from those we represent a single request to protest against any soundly and fairly written bill designed to help either the credit structure of the rest of the United States or the social and economic conditions of the working men and women in the industrial or agricultural sections of the United States.

The increased costs of raw materials and the increased labor and overhead costs due to our social program have eliminated our products from world markets, since, obviously, we cannot compete in foreign markets with countries having low cost raw materials and low wage standards. We in New England realize that our market is now almost entirely confined to the United States. Obviously, if the farmers and other workers in other parts of the United States are unable to buy our goods, we cannot manufacture them.

I may say here to the gentleman from North Carolina, when he stated in that forceful way of his that the farmer did not want to go on the dole, in his answer to the plan offered by Senator GEORGE that this processing tax should be met from the \$4,800,000,000 fund. I am exceedingly sorry the gentleman made that particular statement, although I know he meant it. Perhaps the farmer would seem to be on a dole if it were taken from that particular fund, but he takes it from a fund harder to get by far than that. But this remark of the gentleman from North Carolina, I am sure, must have had due weight with his constituents. I appreciated the force of it and it is hard to debate it.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield.

Mr. WARREN. I will reiterate that I am absolutely opposed to the processing tax being paid from the relief fund, and I ask the gentleman, coming as he does from New England, is he in favor of paying all of these processing taxes to the farmers out of the \$4,000,000,000 relief fund?

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I frankly confess that under present conditions I would vote to have it done that way. It is far better, I think, it should be spent in that way than in the ways I believe the money is going to be spent. However, I do recognize the full force of the gentleman's argument and the way he feels about it, that perhaps it would appear like a dole to his constituents.

Mr. WARREN. That is all it would be, of course.

Mr. GIFFORD. Why is not this processing tax paid from general levies? I do not want the pork processing tax paid only by those who buy pork, "even though we are getting our pigs now from China." I think the processing tax should be met from general taxation and not by a sales tax imposed on a few commodities; and when the gentleman recited that the processing tax on overalls amounted to only 8 cents, and so little on other things, he forgot to say anything about what we did to the gold dollar, and he forgot to say anything about the N. R. A. expenses, whereby cotton goods, as a whole, cost the consumer twice as much, including even overalls, as they did before.

Mr. WARREN. The gentleman knows that ever since I discussed that proposition he has been checking and re-checking my figures and not one of them has ever been challenged on the floor.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I may say to the gentleman that I have not challenged his figures. I am simply asking him to consider the other elements which a little later on I shall refer to in the course of my remarks.

We mention these things because there are at present controversies over the processing tax which the Department of Agriculture feels is necessary to its cotton program. No statements made by New Englanders on these textile matters make any objection to assisting the cotton farmer. The statements have, however, gone deeply into the effect of the present application of the taxes designed to assist the

cotton farmer. The New England presentation has not recommended the elimination of assistance to the cotton farmer; it has objected to the present method of collecting a tax which amounts to as much as 28 percent of the total wages on a fairly high-count gingham, and to 121 percent of the total labor cost in no. 8's single southern carded yarns. I would ask the gentleman to check those figures.

It is evident that such a tax is practically confiscatory, since a major industry in a world depression could hardly hope to receive 28 percent more than its labor costs, and certainly not 121 percent at any time. The figures submitted are quoted from an analysis of Frederick Moore, Textile Cost Authority of Charlotte, N. C., in a recent issue of the New York Daily News Record, an established textile daily newspaper.

We believe that in asking the administration to consider some way of broadening the base of this tax, the textile manufacturer, either North or South, is on reasonable grounds.

There is another complaint of the textile industry—and of many other industries within the United States—a complaint involving a friendly nation which we were the first to assist in its own new deal.

The same skill; in fact, one might call it the same artistry by which old Japan was able to produce its exquisite textiles; the same capacity for infinite detail, which we call genius; that now threatens our textile and other industries.

Some may grossly misjudge the ability of these people. Their achievements in the arts, literature, poetry, philosophy, and horticulture should convince nonindustrial skeptics of their abilities. Their desires are simple. The Asiatic can become ascetic over self-denial. He can express pride over his lack of luxuries. He is, therefore, satisfied with low wages, where we are unhappy.

It is this combination of energy, adaptability, and low wages which is grievously affecting our textile business. Their goods, offered at prices far below any possible competitive hope on the part of our American workmen, have affected not only the coarse goods sections of our industry but the fine goods sections as well.

The State Department has suggested that, since Japan purchases \$1.65 of our products and sells us but \$1 worth, we must consider this question in a national way. Our answer is that the whole recovery program is based on jobs, not on dollars; and Japan is selling us 3 to 4 days' labor while buying from us but one-half day's labor. Japan buys from us for one reason only: Because she cannot buy our commodities at lower prices elsewhere.

It is inconceivable that while our American fellow citizens walk the streets in idleness, such a flow of goods should be allowed into our country. We are told that these questions can be settled around a table. This may be so. But at present the world is in a depression; and it is engaged in a bitter trade war.

Our American director of Mitsui, in testimony before the Tariff Commission recently, said that Japan's only solution for overpopulation is to develop her industries to absorb surplus labor. "The success or failure of her industrial activities charts the parting of the ways for Japan—either life or death", he declared. "Naturally she will plan and fight to the utmost of her power and ability on this point; there is no other path of life for her." We cannot smile that off any more than we can give up our Navy.

No nation will honor us when our farms and factories are gone; no nation will even respect us.

We in New England feel that there is only one way for a high-wage nation to do business with others, and that is to buy from others what we need and do not produce ourselves—silk, tea, coffee, mahogany, rubber, and so forth—others to buy from us what they need and do not produce.

To those who would buy foreign shoes, textiles, electrical goods, silverware, toys, marmalades, or wines, and cheeses, we say: "Buy them if you wish, but pay more for them or buy American goods." These things strike home with us when we are spending years of effort and billions of dollars

on the question of what shall be done with the unemployed workmen of the United States.

The mills in New England, among their complaints, enumerate another and, to our mind, the most important matter concerning this industry operating under code no. 1; and this is wage differences within the industry.

It is peculiar that we in America should recognize sectional differences where working men and women are concerned. It would seem that any such recognition would ipso facto indicate that we are not the "United" States, but 48 brutally competitive countries within our national borders, with workers in one section who cannot protect themselves against the low wages of another section or police their borders against the introduction of low-wage goods which jeopardize their standards of living.

It would seem that we should at least be able, as an American Commonwealth, particularly now that we have so many agencies within our governmental departments interested in the establishment of social justice, to find a way to protect the high-wage employer and his high-standard working men and women against the low-wage employer and his less fortunate working men and women.

We are told that the recognition of sectional differences in the textile industry is occasioned by the maintenance of mill villages in some sections. We, in Massachusetts, have had mill villages; some of them genuinely beautiful; built with all the modern conveniences and laid out in landscaped parks. Our people did not like them. They were not happy in them. They sensed a social and economic control of the plant owners through the 24 hours of the day. They felt the watchful eye of their employers in their every movement. The loss of their jobs in a particular mill meant the loss of their homes.

This aspect of the mill situation became so vital a factor in our political and social situation that we finally adopted the system of paying wages in cash in weekly envelopes to the employee; enabling him to buy his weekly necessities and rent a home of his own choosing.

We even assisted him, so far as his thriftiness enabled us, to purchase his own home and face his neighbors and fellow citizens as an American workman should. We did not force him to spend his life in open admission that he controlled neither the product of his hands and mind, nor the roof over his head. Much good can be said on both sides of the village question, but we cannot believe a manufacturer should be allowed to directly deduct village costs from the workers' envelopes.

We ask your very earnest consideration of this vital principle of American life.

(The time of Mr. GIFFORD having expired, by unanimous consent he was given 6 minutes more.)

#### CONCLUSION

Mr. GIFFORD. The various arguments discussed affect all of the industry. All branches admit they are operating at present under losses. One claims it is because of Japanese competition; and presents a fair case. Another says it is because of overproduction, or, as stated previously, underconsumption; and presents a fair case. Another says it is because of the processing tax; and presents a fair case. An analysis of these differences by governmental departments should be helpful and might well be undertaken by a commission, since these questions are controversial.

On the matter of wage inequalities, however, we believe your committee should determine, now that the high-wage worker in any section of the industry must be protected against the loss of his job or the lowering of his living standards because of wage differences allowed in a national code.

It is our opinion that the elimination of wage inequalities will go further toward quickly correcting overproduction than a Government agency, which may be compelled to fight its way through the constitutional courts.

On the other hand, if you continue to allow the low-wage employer to take what business is available, then the high-wage employer must lower his wages or go out of business. Far too many New England mills have chosen the latter course.



Any one of a great number of commodities which we have come to believe are American necessities cannot be sold to low-paid workers. In the economic life of a low-paid worker, such commodities as refrigerators, automobiles, radios, dentist services, and so forth, are not necessities but luxuries beyond his power to purchase.

An equalization of wages throughout the industry would result in the establishment of higher standards of living in what are now low-wage sections an increase in purchasing power, which would result in greater consumption of our agricultural products as well as other commodities made by workers in other industries. Surely the thousands of operatives in low-wage sections would appreciate and be happy to spend such higher wages.

The New England communities ask no advantage for themselves. They ask that wages in low-wage sections be increased to the standards of New England, in order that all American business shall not go to the low-wage employer.

Textile operatives who now work 3 days a week are finding themselves not as well off as E. R. A. workers, who receive \$12 per week for 3 days' work calling for a small expenditure of effort. We fear this will develop Americans into politically well-educated unfortunates who will, by their very numbers alone, demand politically more than we shall be able to give them.

There is, of necessity, an increase in community farms throughout the textile areas of New England. This must eventually reduce sales of California canned goods, since housewives of the unemployed will can their own; Florida oranges will not be purchased, since unemployed textile operatives will grow tomatoes and other substitutes; Maine and Idaho potatoes will be replaced by locally grown potatoes; Texas onions will not be purchased for the same reasons; and certainly less cotton, wheat, corn, dairy, and other agricultural products will be sold. Nor can equal amounts of such goods be sold to low-wage employees in other sections of the United States.

In other words, unless the textile operative of New England is kept at the job which enables him to keep busy during the day, and which pays sufficiently well to allow him to purchase the products of other industrial and agricultural centers, he will pull down with him the American industrial and farmers' markets. If the textile communities of New England are not heeded, they will of necessity, by lack of purchasing power, pull down with them the transportation systems, community-tax funds, municipal and State finances, and all the institutions dependent upon them. New England now pays to the Federal Government for relief purposes proportionately more than any other section of its size in the Union. In return, it receives less proportionately for relief purposes from the Federal Government than any other section in the Union. Reverse this statement and you must affect the rest of the United States. Reverse this situation and you will ruin New England—ruin 9,000,000 people and you can have no recovery.

A single industry, the textile industry, is asking that we make certain cardinal policy decisions. We believe that the decisions are far beyond the question of the textile industry alone. We believe that the question is a national issue. We believe that if the National Recovery Act, the new deal, if you will, is unable to protect the wage earners of the United States against low-wage competition, either abroad or within our own borders, then our working people will lose faith in a new and hopeful future.

If the New England textile industry loses in this struggle, American standards of living must suffer. Other industries are awaiting our treatment of code no. 1. If negative action on our part establishes a Government policy toward lower wages, we may expect national adjustments both in plant relocation and wages which must seriously affect recovery.

In the final analysis it was the American workingman's desire to carve an empire, to work for a living, which has made America. If wealth is but labor stored up, if labor is the fountain of all prosperity, then these men who come before us in the name of honest toil and fair wages bespeak

the beginning and the only honorable end for our country. [Applause.]

#### THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS ACT

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I asked permission to extend my remarks in the *RECORD* and to insert a lecture by George Henry Payne, Federal Communications Commissioner. I did not have the estimate from the Printer at that time, but I now have it, and I renew my request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. O'CONNOR). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the *RECORD*, I include the following lecture by George Henry Payne, Federal Communications Commissioner, at the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, May 14, 1935:

Not infrequently I have been made aware that in some quarters there is misunderstanding as to the scope and power of the Federal Communications Commission. Therefore, it might not be inappropriate to say at the beginning that this Commission touches the lives and interests of possibly 85 percent of the 120 millions of people in this country. An accurate tabulation of the people in this country who are directly and personally in touch with the telephone, telegraph, and radio is perhaps not touch, but it is a safe assumption that almost every adult member of our population is affected by some form of communication either directly or indirectly. The figures back of this assumption are not without interest.

In the first place there are in this country 16,889,000 telephones and 86,800,000 miles of telephone wire, serving approximately 12,500,000 business subscribers and 10,000,000 resident subscribers.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s report for the year 1932, gives the number of telephone conversations in the United States during that year as 25,500,000,000. The latest statistics from the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. indicate that the number of telephone conversations in the United States for the year 1934 was approximately 26,791,000,000. In the rest of the world there were only approximately, in each of the same years, 16,000,000,000 of such conversations. Through its power to regulate rates and trade practices, the Federal Communications Commission is a direct agent of the people in the matter of the telephone.

As to telegraph communications in this country approximately 148,000,000 (1932 figures) messages were sent over, approximately, 2,260,000 miles of wire. In the rest of the world there were sent approximately 218,000,000 telegraph messages in the year 1932. The radio telegraph companies sent somewhat over 5,000,000 messages during the same period. In order to grasp the significance of these figures, we should recall that there are in the United States 46,160 post offices, and that the 1930 United States Census Report shows that we have only 16,598 incorporated cities, towns, and villages. Not only has the Federal Communications Commission the right of regulating rates, but the companies themselves assert that only the Commission, by the merger which it has already advocated, can save these companies from chaos.

In the broadcasting field the Federal Communications Commission has been given even greater power by the law, which permits it to grant licenses and revoke them and to regulate broadcasting generally, without any power of censorship, however. The size of the audience in this field can be estimated by the fact that there are installed in this country approximately 20,000,000 receiving sets.

#### HOW THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT DEVELOPED

These figures give us a picture of the activities of the industries, of the inventions and corporations over which the Communications Commission has the power of regulation. It may be appropriate now to say how this Commission came into existence as a division of the Government.

The bill creating the Federal Communications Commission was passed on June 19, 1934. It provided for a Commission of seven members, charged with the responsibility of regulation and supervision of the telephone, the telegraph, both wire and wireless, and the broadcasting industry.

There were a great many people, and there are a great many people, to whom the reasons for the bill were not and are not obvious, and I have heard—not once, but several times—people declare that it was simply another one of those new-deal brainstorms, born of an uncontrollable desire to interfere in other people's business.

In the first place, it is well to recall that from the very beginning of the telegraph in this country the Government has taken an interest in this industry.

A resolution passed by the House of Representatives on February 3, 1837, declared "That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to the House of Representatives at its next session upon the propriety of establishing a system of telegraph for the United States." In accordance with this resolution Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, investigated the matter and submitted a report to the Speaker of the House, stating that a telegraph system "would be useful to commerce as well as to the Government."



On February 21, 1838, in one of the rooms of the Committee on Commerce, Morse demonstrated his invention to President Van Buren and his Cabinet over a coil of wire representing a circuit of 10 miles. Congress did nothing in the matter for 5 years; but on December 30, 1842, Congressman C. G. Ferris, of New York, sub-

mitted a bill to Congress "to test the practicability of establishing a system of electromagnetic telegraph by the United States." The bill, which carried an appropriation of \$30,000, was passed early in 1843.

The first telegraph line was built by Morse with the help of the Government between Washington and Baltimore, and the first message over the completed line containing the historic words, "What hath God wrought?" was sent over it on May 24, 1844.

In the early days of the telegraph Morse offered to sell the telegraph to the Government for \$100,000. Upon the recommendation of the Postmaster General the offer was not accepted. Twenty-five years later, when the Government contemplated buying the existing telegraph lines, it was discovered that the value of the property was \$50,000,000.

New telegraph lines were soon built to the principal cities of the United States and also in the Eastern Hemisphere, until in the year 1894 there were about 900,000 miles of line in the world, of which about 200,000 miles were in use in the United States. At that time the Western Union Telegraph Co., our largest carrier, maintained about 21,000 offices and sent over 58,000,000 messages.

The telegraph business could not have grown to its present proportions without substantial legislative aid by the Government. The act of July 24, 1866, among other provisions, provided:

"Any telegraph company organized under the laws of any State shall have the right to construct, maintain, and operate lines of telegraph through and over any portion of the public domain of the United States, over and along any of the military or post roads of the United States which have been or may hereafter be declared such by law, and over, under, or across the navigable streams or waters of the United States; but such lines of telegraph shall be so constructed and maintained as not to obstruct the navigation of such streams and waters, or interfere with the ordinary travel on such military or post roads.

"\* \* \* shall have the right to take and use from the public lands through which its lines of telegraph may pass, the necessary stone, timber, and other materials for its posts, piers, stations, and other needful uses in the construction, maintenance, and operation of its lines of telegraph, and may preempt and use such portion of the unoccupied public lands subject to preemption through which their lines of telegraph may be located as may be necessary for their stations, not exceeding 40 acres for each station; but such stations shall not be within 15 miles of each other.

"Telegrams between the several departments of the Government and their officers and agents, in their transmission over the lines of any telegraph company to which has been given the right-of-way, timber, or station lands from the public domain shall have priority over all other business, at such rates as the Postmaster General shall annually fix; and no part of any appropriation for the several departments of the Government shall be paid to any company which neglects or refuses to transmit such telegrams in accordance with the provisions of this section.

"\* \* \* The United States may, for postal, military, or other purposes, purchase all the telegraph lines, property, and effects of any or all companies acting under the provisions of sections 1 to 6 of this title, at an appraised value, to be ascertained by 5 competent disinterested persons, 2 of whom shall be selected by the Postmaster General of the United States, 2 by the company interested, and 1 by the 4 so previously selected."

The development of the cable paralleled that of the land telegraph. The first experiments in submarine telegraphy were made about 1839. Morse established the first cable circuit between Castle Garden and Governors Island, N. Y., in the year 1842, and the first trans-Atlantic cable was laid from Ireland to Newfoundland in 1857. This trans-Atlantic cable, however, was a failure and it was not until 1866 that success was achieved. Such rapid progress followed that by 1895 there was combined telegraph and cable service practically to any part of the world.

In general, before 1914, the idea of the Government was to help the telegraph in its development; since that time the controlling idea has been the regulation of the whole communications industry.

No regulative Federal legislation concerning the telephone and telegraph companies appears on the statute books until the legislation of June 18, 1910 (36 Stat. 544, 545), classifying the telephone, the cable and telegraph companies, wire and wireless, as public-service agencies and giving the Interstate Commerce Commission control of these carriers. This Commission was not given authority to initiate rates but was charged with the duty of investigating complaints as to rates and practices that may have been filed with it and of determining whether or not the rates or practices complained of were reasonable.

From 1910 to 1934 practically no attempt was made by the Commission to regulate rates.

A few interesting cases were decided by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but none that effected any significant changes in the rates and practices of the carriers.

When radio came along the Government first took cognizance of the new invention or art by passing a law in 1911, making it illegal for any ocean-going steamer carrying more than 50 persons to leave any port of the United States unless it was equipped with efficient radio apparatus in charge of a skilled operator, said apparatus to be capable of sending and receiving messages at least 100 miles.

The following year the first attempt at the regulation of radio was made when an act was passed prohibiting the operation of any apparatus for radio communication without a license granted by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Six years later, when we were in the World War, the President was authorized during time of war to take over not only the radio but the telegraph and telephone and the marine cable system or any part thereof and operate them under a provision for compensation for the time used. The next step was the advocacy of a Federal Communications Commission by President Roosevelt in February 1934, and the compliance with his request in June of the same year.

Having traced briefly how the Communications Commission came into existence, it seems reasonable that, before embarking on a discussion of the work it undertook and on an analysis of what it has to do, we break this narrative to consider some of the fundamentals back of this new venture in government.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

It was, I think, George Bernard Shaw, who said it was a characteristic of the modern drama that ideas were taken up in the theater only after they had become worn out and familiar in all the other arts, including the art of politics. However true this may be with regard to an art about which Mr. Shaw ought to be able to speak with authority, it is a fact that legislators, though frequently claiming to be pioneers, are seldom in the van of civilization and really bring up the rear guard, and are only putting in effect legally what the people have already decided to be a necessity. I realize that there are conservative gentlemen who will comment that the tendency of legislators to be over-cautious and slow is a characteristic sadly lacking in the legislative attitude in our National Capital at the present time.

Nevertheless, it is obvious that the legislator cannot precede the inventor; but it is an interesting comment on our own day, particularly in this matter of communications, that the legislator is trying to keep abreast of the inventor, and in the field of electrical communications has become his associate, and, strange as it may seem, is in some quarters even regarded as his friend.

The human race began its climb upward as it learned to communicate, first, one individual with another, and later, one group with another. The trails of the most primitive peoples originating in the hunt for and the provision of food began the arteries of primitive commerce, the precursors of our great roads and railroads. Even before 2000 B. C., in Europe long land routes led from the Danish Peninsula down the Elbe and through Europe to Rome or to Italy.

In looking back over the development of human communications, I think we should keep in mind a passage that John Morley once described as lines "among the most pregnant, as they were among the most original, in the history of literature, and reveal in an outline, standing clear against the light, a thought which revolutionized old methods of viewing and describing the course of human affairs, and contained the germs of a new and most fruitful philosophy of society."

The lines so delightfully characterized were those of the great financial genius of France, Turgot.

"The succession of men," said Turgot in the famous discourse read at the Sorbonne in 1750, when he was 23 years of age, "offers from age to age a spectacle of continual variations. Reason, freedom, the passions, are incessantly producing new events. All epochs are fastened together by a sequence of causes and effects, linking the condition of the world to all the conditions that have gone before it. The gradually multiplied signs of speech and writing, giving men an instrument for making sure of the continued possession of their ideas, as well as of imparting them to others, have formed out of the knowledge of each individual a common treasure, which generation transmits to generation, as an inheritance, constantly augmented by the discoveries of each age; and the human race, observed from its first beginning, seems in the eyes of the philosopher to be one vast whole, which, like each individual in it, has its infancy and its growth."

Nothing that has been said or written since is more lofty in its conception of the destiny of the human race and nothing has emphasized more forcibly the fact that we progress by the law of change, not because change in itself is a sign of progress, but because of the additional knowledge that comes through change.

"The progress of the human mind," says Morley, "means to Turgot the progress of knowledge. Its history is the history of the growth and spread of science and the arts. Its advance is increased enlightenment of the understanding. From Adam and Eve down to Louis XIV, the record of progress is the chronicle of the ever-increasing additions to the sum of what men know and the accuracy and fullness with which they know."

I think that we will better envisage our situation today not only in communications but in other governmental activities and handle our problems with more perspicacity and intelligence if we have Turgot's thought before us.

#### WORK OF THE TELEGRAPH DIVISION

Returning now to the subject in hand, the work of the Communications Commission, when it came into existence in 1934, on the hottest July 11 that I have ever known, was divided into three sections: Telegraph, telephone, and broadcast.

It was my privilege to be assigned to the telegraph division. The duties of the Commission, through the Telegraph Division, are as follows:

1. To regulate in the public interest the rates, practices, classifications, etc., of the telegraph companies, wire and radio.
2. To keep itself informed of all new construction, extensions, improvements, retirements, or other changes in the condition,



quantity, use, and classification of the property of common carriers. No carrier may undertake the construction of any new lines, or the extension of any existing lines, without authority of the Commission.

3. To examine the transactions of common carriers relative to the furnishing of equipment, supplies, research, services, finances, credit, or personnel, which may affect the charges or services rendered or to be rendered in wire or radio communication.

4. To investigate the methods by which and the extent to which wire telephone companies are furnishing wire telegraph service, and wire telegraph companies are furnishing wire telephone service, and to report its findings to Congress.

5. To examine all contracts of common carriers subject to the act which prevent the other party thereto from dealing with another common carrier, and to report its findings to Congress. (This has already been done.)

6. To make an annual report to Congress, furnishing such information and data as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the regulation of interstate and foreign wire and radio communication, etc. To make a special report not later than February 1, 1935, recommending such amendments to the act as seemed desirable in the public interest. (This has been done.)

When Congress assembled we made our first report, or, rather, recommendations, on three of these imposed tasks. One dealt with the question of franks, over which the Commission had the power of regulation. This situation was not dissimilar to that which had grown up in the railroad field, where the issuance of franks or passes had resulted in the setting up of a privileged class transported free of charge, and, in this case, sending their communications free.

Our investigations and hearings developed considerable most interesting and illuminating material and were at times not without touches of adolescent humor. At one of the informal hearings an important officer of a large corporation was open-minded enough to tell us he had found that franks were quite effective in "greasing the wheels." I demurred to this characterization as one not in accord with modern enlightened business policies and subject to considerable misunderstanding and abuse on the part of that large portion of the public which was denied the privilege of being "greased." I recalled, informally, days when, as a youngster, I had seen the lobbyist representatives of large railways in State capitals passing out railroad franks or passes to the legislators—on the same theory of "greasing the wheels", with the result that not the wheels alone were "greased" but that many of the laws passed by "greasy" legislators were fairly "greasy" themselves, when they came out.

The question of exclusive contracts enjoyed by the telegraph companies was taken up at a number of public hearings held by the Telegraph Division of the Commission, at which representatives of all the interested carriers testified.

The Commission's findings were as follows:

If the telegraph companies are not merged, "it should be against public policy for one carrier by contract to be able to exclude a competing carrier from places to which the public has general access. \* \* \* In the opinion of the Commission, most, if not all, of the existing contracts are illegal.

The Commission also expressed the fear that telegraph companies might be tempted to set a high valuation upon the exclusive contracts held by them and to use such valuation for rate-making purposes.

The Commission accordingly on January 21, 1935, recommended to Congress that the telegraph companies be prevented by law from entering into or operating under exclusive contracts.

The most important of the recommendations of the Telegraph Division has met with a rather sad fate. I refer to the merger or consolidation of the telegraph lines, on which subject we held extensive hearings, gathered much information, formulated our suggestions, and sent them to Congress, where they rest in committee unnoticed and unsung.

#### THE BRITISH CONTROL OF CABLES

Before leaving the subject we might point out that early in the development of rapid communications Great Britain saw and appreciated the enormous advantages which she would reap for her commerce and for the defense of her far-flung possessions by control of a world-wide communications net. This period being, of course, prior to the advent of radio, Great Britain set out to control the cables of the world. That she has succeeded in doing so is apparent from this chart.

She owns 170,032 nautical miles of cable, which is about as much as all the rest of the nations of the world own together. We are her nearest competitor, owning only about one-half this mileage. Of the three trans-Pacific cables, one is listed as American-owned, but 50 percent of the stock is British owned and 25 percent Danish. The other two cables are British owned. The Western Union Telegraph Co. leases five of our trans-Atlantic cables from a British concern and every trans-Atlantic cable owned or operated by a United States company touches British soil at either Nova Scotia or Newfoundland before leaving North America.

The companies which make up the cable system of Imperial & International Communications, Ltd. (the British communication company), are the Eastern Telegraph Co., the Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co., the Eastern & South African Telegraph Co., the Western Telegraph Co., the Anglo-American Telegraph Co., the African Direct Telegraph Co., the Europe and

Azores Telegraph Co., the West African Telegraph Co., and the West Coast of America Telegraph Co.

You can see that practically all important points of Europe, Africa, the East and West Indies, North and South America, and Asia, except Japan, are touched by British systems.

The preponderant cable mileage of Great Britain and her connections to smaller cable companies throughout the world enabled her, by means of controlling rates, to direct and control the flow of world communications over British cables. She was able to give her own commercial firms the earliest news of the markets of the world. She was enabled to control world opinion by subsidizing British press and propaganda over her own cables while charging much higher tolls for foreign press. It has been testified in public hearings that all code messages of foreign cable companies in London were required by law to be turned over to the British Government after a certain short period of time.

Her world-wide cable net was of inestimable value to her naval and military forces in their operations to protect British possessions or to aid penetration into additional areas in competition with other nations.

On the board of directors of this company sit officials of the British Government and the dominions. The Government is, therefore, in a position to control directly the policies and to support fully the interests of the companies concerned, either by subsidies or by governmental acts. By means of this powerful, Government-supported, world-wide organization, Great Britain was able for many years to control the policies, practices, and rates of the communications of the world until the advent of radio. This new medium now threatens British control of world communications.

In the competition for dominion over the still uncivilized parts of the world, it must have been obvious to Great Britain, as it is now to us, that messages relative to troop movements, projected plans and supplies necessary to support them, passing over the cables of a competing nation would be certainly read by that nation and acted upon to the detriment of Great Britain. Likewise, it is obvious that information relative to ship movements, naval orders, diplomatic exchanges, trade information, etc., all are susceptible of interruption, delay, and disclosure when traveling over the cables of foreign competitive nations, but were safe and could be used only to the advantage of Great Britain when sent over her own cables and on cables which touch British territory or connect with British cables.

#### THE TELEPHONE DIVISION

The important work of the telephone division is yet to be done by carrying on the broadest possible investigation.

The demand for a telephone investigation has been made at various times, but never more emphatically than by Walter M. W. Splawn in his letter of submittal to Congress of the preliminary report on communications companies, after an exhaustive study of the communications industry. He therein stated his belief that the first duty of "the new Communications Commission or Board might be an intensive study of communications companies—among other things, their accounts, records, and memoranda; their methods of handling depreciation; their operating expenses; contracts for service with a view to determining whether the contracts are in the interest of the operating companies or the stockholders of the service companies; to what extent communications companies contribute to campaign expenses or otherwise participate in political activities. An exploration of possible economies might be made as is being made in the railroad field under title I of the Emergency Transportation Act of 1933. It must be borne in mind that the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. system has assets estimated at \$5,000,000,000 and that the gross telephone revenue of the system in the year 1932 was \$989,722,645; that is to say, that this one system in the field of communication has assets to about one-fifth of all the railroads and that the average per capita contribution to its telephone service in 1932 was \$7.93. The average per capita contribution to telephone service in 1932 for all companies was \$8.41. The magnificent plant that the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. system owns has, in the main, been paid for by the users of the service. \* \* \*

"The American people are entitled to know if they are being overcharged for this service though they may be satisfied with the quality of the service. How much more should it cost to place a long-distance call from Washington to San Francisco than from Washington to Baltimore? If 20 cents be a reasonable charge for such a service from Washington to Baltimore may it not be possible to place the call with any exchange in any American city at approximately the same cost?

"\* \* \* Telephone business is a monopoly—it is supposed to be regulated. Thus far regulation, particularly by the Federal Government, has been nominal largely because Congress has not made appropriations sufficient to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to give effect to existing statutes."

In the very able address of Dr. Jewett, vice president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., on April 22, 1935, there is stated the position, quite fairly and dispassionately, of those who oppose governmental ownership and control, pointing out that electrical communication "is essentially and most largely an American thing—possibly our greatest and most unique contribution in the field of applied science. Certainly both telegraphy and telephony as arts had their beginnings in the United States, and whatever may be argued about the history of telegraphy, there can be no question as to telephony. Born in America, it has always been and is now the leader and model for other countries." Going into the reasons for this, Dr. Jewett describes "a lack of



tradition and settled modes of life" as having had something to do with it, but states the fact that for 50 years it was free to grow and develop "essentially untrammelled by a too narrow and detailed dominance of political government" as a major influence. Elsewhere, he says it has been subjected to all the restraints "which seem to be a necessary concomitant of such government. In a developing art based on a rapidly growing fundamental science it is fatal to progress and to the fullest fruiting for society to begin setting rigid standards, rules, and regulations before you know what it is you are trying to standardize, rule, and regulate, and before that art has reached the quiet courses of mature life."

In connection with this statement it might be pointed out that governmental action was required in order that telephony, or rather, the Bell System, should enjoy the monopoly that it does, and that while it is generally admitted that we have the best telephone system in the world, the statements that Dr. Jewett made, and similar generalizations, fall to the ground when we apply them to the accomplishments of telegraphy in this country and compare such accomplishments with those of foreign countries where the telegraph is government owned and controlled. In the field of radio, both as to communications and broadcasting, it must be evident to anyone who is at all familiar with its history, that if there had not been Government regulation there would have been little progress and unending chaos.

In addition we should remember that in the entire world outside of the United States, there are only about 6 privately owned telegraph systems, and about 20 privately owned telephone systems in approximately the same number of countries.

#### THE PROBLEMS OF RADIO

I have left for the last the radio, that division of the activities of the Federal Communications Commission in which, while its problems are no more urgent, the public is most keenly and actively interested. In addition it is the division about which everyone has some opinion and will be the subject of the liveliest discussions.

You all know the history of radio. If you do not, I cannot understand how you have escaped it. The modesty and the reticence of the scientists and inventors of this great development have been in inverse ratio to the self-glorification and self-assertion of those in charge of its commercial exploitation. The art of ballyhoo has never been carried quite so far in this country. There has grown up considerable resentment against the character of the programs and the indifference to cultural standards, but these are perhaps the natural sequence to the rapid development and confusing conditions of the industry and the art.

In his letter of submittal of the preliminary report on communication companies, dated April 18, 1935, Mr. Walter M. W. Splawn called attention to the fact that the people who had most at stake "in gaining early control of the radio industry were those engaged in rendering competitive forms of communications service and those producing materials and appliances essential to the application of the radio art. In this connection the occasionally published prediction heard from research workers to the effect that radio transmission of electrical energy to be consumed in the production of light and mechanical power does not appear too fanciful for at least passing mention as a possible additional reason for concern over radio developments by the aforementioned class of manufacturing interests."

During the early days of radio laissez faire was the prevailing principle. The few known channels were used and abused by anyone who could provide the facilities for transmitting messages over the air. Waves and power were used at will no matter how prejudicial to the operations of other stations. Interference was so common that little practical use could be made of this great new invention. The public interest required that immediate action be taken to regulate operations over the air.

As the radio waves do not respect State lines, the obligation to regulate and control obviously devolved upon the Federal Government. Such control came in due time because the industry and the people demanded it.

The Government went about the business of control hesitatingly, as is natural in the case of any experimental legislation, particularly as the industry was new and novel.

The first radio bill was approved by the President on June 24, 1910. It dealt entirely with the safety of persons at sea, and provided that from July 1, 1911, ocean-going vessels under certain conditions were required to be equipped with the necessary apparatus for radio communication in charge of a person qualified to use it.

On July 23, 1912, the President approved an act "to require apparatus and operators for radio communication on certain ocean steamers." By this act the provisions of the former act were extended and made more stringent in order to provide greater safety to life at sea.

The first real regulative act was approved August 3, 1912. This act practically put all commercial radio under the control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, authorizing him to license stations and, under certain conditions, to revoke any license that had been issued. In this act, for the first time, an attempt was made to attack the problem of interference in the air.

A public resolution (H. J. Res. 309), approved July 16, 1918, empowered the President to assume control of the telegraph, telephone, marine cable, and radio in time of war.

Several resolutions were subsequently passed authorizing the participation in international conferences to consider questions concerning international communications, the operation of government-owned radio stations, and covering other matters pertaining to radio.

On February 27, 1927, the Radio Act of 1927, became law. This act for the first time put the regulation of radio into the hands of an independent commission consisting of five members. The next step was the Communications Act of 1934 creating a Federal Communications Commission consisting of seven members, authorized to regulate the electrical communication facilities; that is the telephone, the telegraph, and radio.

#### THE RADIO SPECTRUM

The services to which radio has been put may be best understood in relation to the complete radio activity by a glance at the spectrum.

The chart of the radio spectrum shows the distribution of frequencies by means of blocks of various colors. This so-called "spectrum" does not actually exist in nature and has been contrived as an aid to the mind. The spectrum shows the various radio frequencies that have been assigned by the Federal Communications Commission for different uses, such as broadcast, fixed point-to-point (which includes the radiotelegraph and the radiotelephone), aviation, Government, amateur, police, television, etc. Assignments of these frequencies have been made so far for 25 different services. The frequencies are limited in number and assignments are largely prompted and controlled by scientific and practical necessity.

Radio waves are identified and distinguished by the frequency with which they vibrate; hence, the term "frequency", which is so often used in radio matters. Frequencies are measured in kilocycles and the waves themselves in meters. Not all frequencies are available for use for all types of service. For example, for broadcasting purposes only the frequencies from 550 kilocycles to 1,500 kilocycles have been allocated in this country.

The number of channels—that is, frequencies—that can be used without interference is more limited than it would seem at first, owing to the fact that frequencies, in order to be useful, must be spaced or separated from each other sometimes by 10, 25, and in some cases as much as 100 kilocycles, depending on the frequency used. As the entire number of frequencies assigned, for instance, in broadcasting, runs from 550 to 1,500 kilocycles, after due allowance is made for the necessary separations, the channels left for actual use are very few in number. At the present time, in the entire broadcast band there are only 96 channels, of which 6 have been reserved for the exclusive use of Canada.

Of the 25 services for which frequencies have been assigned by the Federal Communications Commission, the following may be specifically mentioned as among the most important and interesting. Fixed service—includes the radiotelegraph and the radiotelephone. Numerous frequencies, both high and low, are assigned to this service and are indicated in the spectrum by the color brown, which appears in spots in a number of places. Eight companies in this country are authorized to engage in the commercial radiotelegraph business between the United States and foreign nations, and communications by this method may be had, either directly or through foreign companies, with almost every nation of the world. Although insufficient frequencies are as yet available for the use of domestic radiotelegraph service, this service is being used at the present time more extensively than ever.

The multiple address radiotelegraph service is an interesting development. It is employed largely for the transmission of information destined for use by newspapers. The messages are automatically recorded by printer instruments located in various places in the United States.

Radio is extensively used for foreign telephone and telegraph communications, and the volume of this kind of traffic is constantly increasing, causing a definite loss to the cable companies and creating a problem in the field of cable communication which will have to be met in the near future.

Maritime mobile service includes radiotelegraph and radiotelephone communication between ships at sea and between ships and the shore. Frequencies above 1,500 kilocycles and below 550 kilocycles are assigned to this service. A number of large vessels are now equipped with apparatus for the reception and the transmission of telephone messages as well as telegraph messages by radio. A passenger on a ship thus equipped may lift his telephone and transmit a message to practically any telephone user in this country or in Europe at any time during his voyage.

The great *Titanic* disaster, in which hundreds of lives were lost because of the inability to communicate with other ships, prompted the London Safety of Life at Sea Conference in 1914.

Aviation: Radio is used extensively in aviation. A great deal of the increased safety and efficiency in aviation may be attributed to the use of radio. Airplanes may now be in continual contact with the ground for the reception and the transmission of information essential to their safety.

Police: The use of radio for the transmission of orders by police departments to policemen operating automobiles which patrol the streets and the roads is now familiar to all of us. Metropolitan police departments could hardly function properly without this service. What this particular service means to the average citizen is obvious.

#### THE AMATEUR CONTRIBUTES

Amateur: One of the most interesting of the radio services is the amateur service. Approximately 47,000 amateur stations are licensed by the Federal Communications Commission. The amateurs are constantly experimenting in frequencies otherwise unassigned, are in communication with similar stations in all parts of the world and are assembling a volume of data that may be of the greatest use in the further development of radio. In the



time of a serious emergency, such as an earthquake, when the commercial services are overburdened with traffic, the amateur stations are of great help. Expeditions to distant points have been able to keep in touch with the civilized world by means of these stations.

According to the records of the Commission, amateur radio operators in this country between the years 1919 and 1933 furnished emergency communication service on 33 different occasions when the wire lines were rendered useless by storm, earthquake, or flood.

On March 12, 1923, wire communication was destroyed by storm in the upper Mississippi Valley and amateur station 9ZN, of Chicago, organized a relay service with the help of other amateur stations, which handled much of the communication business of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad.

The Florida hurricane, occurring in 1926, did much damage in Miami and other cities in Florida. Wire service was completely suspended for several days. During this period two amateur radio stations rendered invaluable help in saving life and property. During a second hurricane in Florida, occurring in 1928, an amateur station located at West Palm Beach maintained the sole contact with the outside world for 3 days.

The California earthquake occurred on March 10, 1933. Many amateur radio stations in the earthquake area and elsewhere established communications for the purpose of relief and for other purposes.

In many of the cases on record, quick relief through the help of the Red Cross or by other means would have been quite impossible without the help of the amateur stations.

The broadcast band with its 96 channels (including the 6 assigned to Canada) is the one in which the public has the greatest and possibly the most direct interest. It is also the one concerning which there is the greatest political activity, if we may so dignify the pulling and hauling, the diplomatic, and the rough approaches to guide public opinion and direct legislation and regulation.

This political activity of broadcasters is a regrettable fact. It would be unfair to place the entire responsibility for the situation on them, for in the early days of chaos possibly it seemed to them the only way of obtaining what they considered their rights. One nevertheless cannot help feeling that the energy that has been put into politics, if devoted to the cultural aspects of the art, would have led to much better programs.

In the year that the present Commission has been in existence there has been a decided improvement, I sincerely believe; although someone has said that, even now, you cannot come out of an office in the Communications Commission without stepping on one or two broadcast lawyers.

The present Commission is cognizant of this intolerable condition and from time to time has taken steps to put relations with this arm of the Government on a higher plane.

It was a man famous in his day, John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, who made the pungent observation that "purity in politics is an iridescent dream." If that is so, it has always been so, but it is also true that the bright pages of the past are those where some dreamer has put his visions into action.

Anyone who believes in a democratic form of government cannot help but welcome gladly the addition of radio to methods of informing the people of the country on their Government and on public questions. Only a week ago there was an extraordinary evidence of its power when members of the Senate were deluged with 50,000 telegrams in 1 day as a result of a speech delivered the night before by Father Coughlin. I do not believe that any harm will come to the American Republic or the American people by the discussion of public questions and whether we are in sympathy or not with the ideas of the person who has the power to express himself with clarity over the radio, we must admit that in our form of Government the greater the number of people that are informed and stirred to take an interest in public questions, the safer are the foundations on which this Government is laid.

It is when we come to the cultural aspects of the radio programs that we find the sharpest differences among those in control of broadcasting and those who believe that it should be improved.

#### BROADCASTING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

To appreciate the situation in our own country it is necessary to survey broadcasting as it is carried on by other governments. In Great Britain, advertising is absolutely prohibited, as it is in Japan. As a matter of fact, advertising over the radio is absolutely unknown in any foreign country except to a very limited extent in France and Spain.

The original British Broadcasting Corporation, organized in 1922 and 1923, made an endeavor to establish an educational foundation by arranging for a series of discussions by the curators and official lecturers of the various national art galleries and museums. A further development was the appointment of a director of education, and in 1928, the appointment of a central council to broadcast adult education. This central council was enlarged later by the addition of five regional similar organizing committees. The subjects discussed are correlated to a central theme in the fields of economics, literature, art, science, politics, religion, and ethics. Teaching of languages was later added and given a prominent place.

Educational broadcasting in Italy is developing rapidly. Talks are given on a large variety of subjects, including agriculture. The broadcasts on agricultural subjects are arranged by a special organization known as "Ente Radio Rurale."

The French Government stations have, during the past 10 years, broadcast lessons and courses given at the Sorbonne and other institutions.

The Japanese broadcasting organization cooperates with the Government and various institutions in the planning of educational programs. Serious efforts are being made to enhance the cause of education by other methods also.

In the Soviet Union systematic talks on a large number of serious subjects are given and the matter of education by radio is treated very seriously. In that country an effort to train leaders for listening groups is being made.

In Germany the report for 1932 shows that 7,792 of the radio talks were instructive, 4,735 informative, 2,363 scientific, 1,059 political, and 3,287 merely entertaining.

As broadcasting is under Government control in most of the foreign countries, the presentation of ideas over the radio opposed to those held by the party in power is practically unknown. Highly controversial subjects of any kind are not permitted on the air. Such speeches as those of Senator Long or Father Coughlin would probably cause a great deal of commotion in almost any country but ours. In foreign countries education by radio in many instances is one of the functions of the minister of propaganda and public information. Radio-receiving sets are maintained in schools, public buildings, and along important thoroughfares, making it possible to reach the public with ease.

On the other hand, radio in foreign countries is used extensively for the purpose of inculcating the ideas and ideals of the party in power, thus leaving the door open to pernicious abuses—a condition that is quite impossible at the present time in this country.

The abuse of the radio, particularly in Germany, for propaganda purposes is well known. The wisdom of our Congress, therefore, in obligating broadcasting stations to allot equal facilities to opposing candidates for political office is apparent.

The fundamental difference between broadcasting in other countries and in America is that here there is free political discussion, the advantage of which we shall all admit, I believe. The second difference is one on which we cannot be so self-congratulatory. The cultural aspects of radio here are made secondary to its commercial aspects. We must freely admit that in this country the commercial broadcasting has given us the best musical programs in the world. While this fact is so, and while the commercial broadcasters are able to contend that their advertising programs enable them to give high-grade musical programs, this country will be very reluctant to have the broadcasting industry taken over as a national activity of the Government. It has been said that the philosophy underlying the program in Great Britain, for instance, seems to be "give the public what it should have", while in the United States the underlying thought is, "give the public what it wants."

Unfortunately, those who decide on what the public wants are in the main interested in the money-making side of radio and have little sense, comparatively, of the obligation that the Government owes to the people in the matter of the regulation of a public utility. As President Sproul pointed out in discussing the experience of the University of California:

"It may be true, as the broadcasters assert, that people are satisfied with what they are getting, but that does not prove that they would not like something better. The public has been taught to want what it is getting. It has received 12 years of concentrated instruction from an expert corps of teachers."<sup>1</sup>

A radio broadcast station is operated by the Ohio State University, which is supported by State tax funds. The Ohio State University has accomplished more than any other institution in radio broadcasting. Twelve persons are employed at the station. Its work includes the broadcasting of class-room lectures, musical and literary programs, football games, talks on problems of interest to the rural population of Ohio, etc.

The regular audience of this station is believed to be in excess of 90,000, principally composed of rural population.

The University of Wisconsin, a State institution, maintains a broadcast station where good work has been done. Stations are also maintained by the Universities of Illinois, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, and by other similar State institutions.

Good work within limits has been done by all these stations, but every one of them is a low-power station and none can compare with any of the better foreign stations in range, organization, or significant work.

One of the dangers of the present program system is its tendency to crush individuality and individual expression and to extend the dead level of dullness.

I realize that possibly I may seem a pathetic object when I refuse to listen to the man who wants to relate to me in minute detail all that had been said the previous night by "Amos 'n' Andy" and "Madam Queen", but I, too, see something pathetic in the fact that an appetite for more intelligent things is being destroyed by the foisting of programs on millions of defenseless citizens with a capacity for a better grade of humor and more intelligent ideas. It is hardly necessary in this country, or in any civilized country, to point out the value of individuality, but the resistance of individuals to the lower grade of entertainment is bound to be weakened where an entire nation is being fed from a few broadcasting centers under the direction of a group intent on catering to the

<sup>1</sup>Radio: An Instrument of Culture or an Agent of Confusion, by Robert G. Sproul, president University of California, in Radio and Education, 1934. Chicago, 1935.



more unintelligent rather than to the more intelligent, simply because the unintelligent are the more numerous.

One of the problems confronting the American people, and therefore the Communications Commission, is that of the control of the large broadcasting chains and the character of the programs that are given, not only on these chains but by the independent operators.

With regard to the latter condition there have been some very frank statements made, not the least direct being that of Senator WHEELER when the confirmation of the communications commissioners was before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate. The chairman of that committee, Senator WHEELER, went into many phases of the work of the Commission and did not hesitate to discuss abuses of the past and the present with refreshing disregard for the personal feelings of some of the large figures in the radio industry.

As Senator WHEELER said, "more and more, as you pick up your radio now, you find some fellow who is selling boots and shoes or clothes and giving prices, and it seems to me that the programs over all stations have materially deteriorated in the last 2 years. . . . I do not think you ought to censor, for instance, as much as they do some talks that go over the radio, but it is getting to the point where they are just making some of the programs that come over the various stations nothing but advertising schemes and they are selling shoes and old clothes and everything else, like a pawn shop."

I realize that for the first 5 years of radio, from 1920 to 1925, when there was no advertising, the programs were, with few exceptions, far below, in character and merit, the best that we have now. Great credit should be given to those who provided the opera of the Metropolitan of New York, the symphony concerts, and similar entertainment to radio listeners. But all of these instances of fine broadcasting simply go to show that the public will accept and patronize the better type of entertainment.

To understand how serious is the problem and what shall be the character of broadcasting, it is necessary to realize that, as has been said, broadcasting constitutes "the cheapest, speediest, and most ubiquitous mode of communication achieved by man", and it is also necessary to keep in mind that the development of broadcasting was left primarily to the patent owners and the equipment manufacturers.

As the president of the National Broadcasting Co. has stated, very frankly, this company was established "as an indirect sales-promotion agency for the radio-manufacturing industry."

Naturally with such a beginning the character of the program offered was purely commercial, and if really fine things have crept in, it has been largely as a sop to Cerberus, and only because there has been growing, and growing rapidly, a demand that the cultural aspects of radio should be given more consideration.

#### CONCLUSION

In speaking to the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University I should like to make, in conclusion, one or two observations on the general attitude of business men toward our Government, which may have no value at all, and yet, on the other hand, may be suggestive to some of you. I would not here or on this occasion assume to preach any particular philosophy, but I do say without fear of its propriety being challenged that it would be more helpful to business men and to the country at large if they were to devote more thought to their Government when no emergency exists and not only when they are driven into consideration of government because of the urgency of their own business problems.

Whether a man approach this subject from the attitude of the conservative or the progressive, Republican or Democrat, is of little importance compared to the willingness of approaching it with tolerance. I have quoted John Morley once and I should like to quote him again, this time from his essay "On Compromise." In this connection let me confess that many a time when I have been in doubt as to my own political conclusions I have found an hour or two spent with this great character and this stimulating essay a most clarifying influence.

Morley says:

" . . . it is well to remember the very obvious truth that opinions are at least an extremely important part of character. As it is sometimes put, what we think has a prodigiously close connection with what we are. The consciousness of having reflected seriously and conclusively on important questions, whether social or spiritual, augments dignity while it does not lessen humility. In this sense, taking thought can and does add a cubit to our stature. Opinions which we may not feel bound or even permitted to press on other people, are not the less forces for being latent. They shape ideals, and it is ideals that inspire conduct. They do this, though from afar, and though he who possesses them may not presume to take the world into his confidence. Finally, unless a man follows out ideas to their full conclusion without fear what the conclusion may be, whether he thinks it expedient to make his thought and its goal fully known or not, it is impossible that he should acquire a commanding grasp of principles. And a commanding grasp of principles, whether they are public or not, is at the very root of coherency of character."

A few years ago while travelling to Bermuda, a member of your faculty pressed on me the necessity of reading a book, which has been a continuous delight to me ever since. I refer to F. S. Oliver's "Endless Adventure."

"The Endless Adventure", said this writer in his opening paragraph, "is the endless adventure of governing men."

The endless adventure of governing men! What pages of tragedy in the past might have been left forever unwritten, what happiness and light might be spread among untold millions if that endless adventure were carried on with unflinching devotion to unselfish ideals!

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

#### NO GROUP LEGISLATION SHOULD BE FORCED BY THREATS

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, no honest legislator should ever be compelled to do anything. No selfish group should ever attempt to force Congress to comply with its demands. Legislation coerced by threats is dangerous to the people.

As a true, sincere friend of all labor, organized and unorganized, I feel that our country is seriously alarmed over threats broadcast in this morning's press. The Washington Herald, under the scarry headlines on its front page—Green Sounds A. F. L. General Strike Threat, and the sub-headlines, Labor to Lay Down Tools Unless Congress Grants Its Basic Demands, Says Leader—prints the following:

NEW YORK, May 23 (U. S.).—Labor stands ready to tie up the Nation's industry by throwing down its tools in a general strike if Congress fails to grant its basic demands. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, warned today.

Addressing a mass meeting of 25,000 workers that crammed every available inch of Madison Square Garden, Mr. Green listed labor's demands as 2-year extension of the N. R. A., passage of the Wagner labor disputes bill and inauguration of a 30-hour week.

#### CROWD ROARS APPROVAL

The crowd roared its approval as the labor leader threatened: "If Congress fails us, labor has its economic strength."

"If it comes to the point, we can mobilize our complete strength and refuse to work until we get our rights!"

And when the applause had thundered away, he added grimly: "That is no idle threat! I mean just what I say!"

In addition, he told the audience, labor must be ready to mobilize its political strength to defeat unfriendly Congressmen when they run for reelection.

#### CITES PARKER CASE

Labor, he said, had been able to block the confirmation of Judge Parker as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Of the Senators who defied labor and voted to confirm Mr. Parker, not one ever went back to the Senate, he asserted.

And on page 10 of this morning's Herald, under large headlines "Strikers Carry Fight Here", is a posed picture of three smiling young ladies picketing our United States Department of Justice, carrying a large banner attacking Gen. Homer Cummings, Attorney General of the United States, stating that their strike has been on since May 13, and that "the Wagner bill would not have made them suffer", and that "Attorney General Cummings refuses to prosecute", and printing underneath their picture the following:

Picket Department of Justice: Strikers at the plant of the Colt Firearms Co., in Hartford, carried their fight to the Capital in their attempt to focus national attention on their grievances. Some of the strikers from the Connecticut city are pictured as they carried their banner in front of the Department of Justice Building.

This posed photograph of these three well-clad, well-groomed, smiling picketing young ladies is shown to have been taken by Underwood & Underwood, the leading photographers of Washington.

#### OTHER PAPERS CONFIRM PRESIDENT GREEN'S THREAT

I would hesitate to quote anything from the Washington Herald as authentic, were it not for the fact that practically the same news report of said threats is found in today's leading daily newspapers of the East; and, by permission of the House, I will quote in my remarks excerpts from the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune, the Philadelphia Record, and the Philadelphia Inquirer, which was established in 1829, all asserting that such threats were made.

#### ARE PRESIDENT GREEN'S DEMANDS REASONABLE?

He demands that Congress must extend the N. R. A. 2 more years, must pass the Wagner labor bill, and must pass the Black-Connery 30-hour-week bill. When extending my remarks, I will quote excerpts from the above bills to show that they will be harmful to the best interests of the whole people of the United States, and will quote other excerpts regarding measures that such threats have forced through Congress in past years which time has proven not to have been beneficial.



Mr. Speaker, for our distinguished friends and colleagues, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY], the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. WOOD], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. COOPER], the gentleman from New York [Mr. MEAD], and the other distinguished spokesmen and leaders for organized labor in the House, we all have a high respect, and regard, and a real affection for all of them. They are all able, efficient, sincere representatives of the people, and through their effective fights here have accomplished much for organized labor on this floor, but I cannot believe that they or any other Member of this Congress will subscribe to or endorse the kind of threat that appears in today's press.

What is to become of Congress if we are to be influenced by such threats? Our oath does not require us to faithfully and impartially represent only the three-million-odd members of the American Federation of Labor. Our oath requires us to represent all of the people—the 125,000,000 people of the United States.

With reference to Mr. Green's first demand, that Congress must extend the N. R. A. for 2 more years, the United States Senate has had extensive hearings on that subject, and there has been extensive debate on it in the Senate for a long time, and many distinguished and able Senators were opposed to extending the N. R. A. at all, but by way of compromise they reached a settlement on the controversy, and passed their bill recently extending the N. R. A. until April 1, 1936. Are they by threats to be forced to change their position? Is fear to enter their hearts? Are they to be dominated and controlled by the reminder that organized labor prevented the Senate from confirming Judge Parker on the Supreme Court?

Are United States Senators to be scared with the reminder that organized labor prevented all of the Senators who voted for confirmation of Judge Parker from being reelected? Are Senators to be dominated and controlled by threats of future opposition unless they change their votes and extend the N. R. A. for 2 more years? Have we come to this?

Mr. Green's second demand is that Congress must pass the Wagner labor bill, or there will be a general strike, and Congressmen voting against it will be defeated. There are some provisions in it that no business man would endorse. There are provisions in the Wagner bill that would ruin and put out of business many businesses in the United States, that would wreck many small businesses, and are against the best interests of all of the people in the United States.

And the same thing is true respecting the Black-Connery 30-hour-week bill. It would stifle business. It would ruin many businesses. Yet if Congress does not pass it, we are threatened with a general strike and with defeat for reelection.

Is Mr. Green to frighten Congress by such unreasonable threats? Has it come to pass that our beloved Federation of Labor, with less than 4,000,000 members, can control the Congress of the United States?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to put in the excerpts that I referred to.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, so that there will not be any question about the authenticity of the press reports regarding the threat of President Green that unless Congress extended the N. R. A. for 2 years, and passed the Wagner bill, and the Black-Connery 30-hour-week bill, he would cause a general strike, and defeat for reelection all Senators and Congressmen voting against the said program of the American Federation of Labor, I quote the following excerpts from today's reputable newspapers:

#### ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

The Baltimore Sun carried the report of President Green's speech made by the Associated Press, and under the big headlines on its front page, "General Strike Threat If N. R. A. 2-Year Extension Is Rejected", and the subheadlines "William Green Addresses 50,000 in New York", I quote the following:

[From the Baltimore Sun]

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, May 23.—A Nation-wide general strike was threatened tonight by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, unless Congress extends the N. R. A. for 2 years and passes the Wagner labor-disputes bill and the Black-Connery 30-hour-a-week bill.

Addressing nearly 50,000 members of the Federation, gathered inside and outside Madison Square Garden in a mass demonstration, Green also threatened political retaliation against Members of Congress.

"We will refuse to work and will mobilize our entire economic strength until we get our rights," he said as the vast crowd roared its approval.

"That is no idle statement. I mean just what I say. Furthermore, the workers can mobilize our political strength and order those men who deny us to stay at home when they stand for reelection."

Twenty-three thousand of the workers crowded into the Garden itself; the others thronged in the streets outside, taxing the efforts of several hundred policemen.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer (established 1829)]

NEW YORK, May 23.—Nation-wide general strike was threatened tonight by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, unless Congress extends the N. R. A. for 2 years and passes the Wagner labor-disputes bill and the Black-Connery 30-hour-a-week bill.

Addressing nearly 50,000 members of the Federation, gathered inside and outside Madison Square Garden in a mass demonstration, Green also threatened political retaliation against Members of Congress.

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#### NO IDLE STATEMENT

"That is no idle statement. I mean just what I say. Furthermore, the workers can mobilize our political strength and order those men who deny us to stay at home when they stand for reelection."

Twenty-three thousand of the workers crowded into the Garden itself, the others thronged in the streets outside, taxing the efforts of several hundred policemen.

From the Philadelphia Record, which, under the big headlines, "Green Makes Threat of United States General Strike", had the subheads, "A. F. of L. Chief Warns of Action if Congress Ignores Demands", and "50,000 Cheer", and "N. R. A. Extension, Wagner Bill, and 30-Hour Week Urged", I quote the following:

[From the Philadelphia Record]

NEW YORK, May 23.—A Nation-wide general strike was threatened tonight by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, if Congress refuses to approve pending legislation demanded by labor.

Green sounded his warning before 50,000 trade unionists, gathered inside and outside Madison Square Garden in a mass demonstration.

He urged specifically extension of the N. R. A. for 2 years and passage of the Wagner disputes bill and the Black-Connery 30-hour-a-week bill.

#### NO IDLE THREAT

Threatening political retaliation against members of Congress, he declared:

"We will refuse to work and will mobilize our entire economic strength until we get our rights."

The vast crowd roared its approval.

"And that is no idle statement," he continued. "I mean just what I say. The workers can mobilize our political strength and order those men who deny us to stay at home when they stand for reelection."

Who will say, Mr. Speaker, that the New York Times is not reliable. In big headlines "Cheer Green in Threat of Strike", and subheadlines of "A. F. of L. Chief Warns Labor Will Fight to Force Congress to Adopt Bill of Rights", I quote the following:

[From the New York Times]

Organized labor stands ready to mobilize all its economic strength to force the adoption by Congress of what it considers to be its "Bill of Rights", William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared yesterday afternoon at a huge rally in Madison Square Garden called by the trade-unions of the city.

"That is no idle statement. I mean just what I say. Furthermore, the workers can mobilize their political strength and compel those men in Congress who deny us our rights to remain at home when they stand for reelection."

More than 250,000 workers in the needle trades quit their work shortly after 2 p. m. in support of the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor as voiced at the Garden meeting. Many thousands marched to the Garden in mass formation.



More than 500 policemen under command of Deputy Chief Inspector David J. McAuliffe were on duty inside the Garden and in the adjacent streets.

Mr. Green also denounced those Democrats in the Senate who voted against a 2-year extension of the N. R. A. and warned that Members of the House and Senate who will not support the President and the demands of the American Federation of Labor would be sent into political retirement. As part of this warning he cited the example of Judge Parker, of North Carolina, who failed of confirmation in the Senate when appointed to the United States Supreme Court, and the defeat by labor of Senators who voted for Judge Parker.

"We will not be diverted from our purpose," Mr. Green shouted. "Labor still possesses its economic strength. That can be utilized in an emergency. The workers can also mobilize their political strength and order those men who willfully defy the President to remain at home when they stand for reelection."

He urged all union men to send telegrams to the Members of Congress demanding passage of the Wagner bill and the 30-hour work bill.

"The battle is on," he declared. "It is really on. It is terrific. It is up to every one of you to do your duty."

#### N. R. A. BENEFITS ORGANIZED LABOR

N. R. A. has been a bonanza for organized labor. It has greatly benefited the less than 4,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor. But no one will deny that other Americans everywhere have suffered by its drastic codes. It has not hurt big business so much but it has hurt little businesses everywhere. It has caused many sacrifices to be made everywhere. Hence, if Congress should decide that April 1, 1936 is long enough to extend the N. R. A., President William Green and his American Federation of Labor should not think of calling a general strike, after all Congress has done for them. They should be too patriotic.

#### THE WAGNER-CONNERY BILL

The Wagner bill S. 1958, passed the United States Senate on May 16, 1935, and from it, I quote some provisions:

#### NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby created in the Department of Labor a board, to be known as the "National Labor Relations Board" \* \* \*

SEC. 4. (a) Each member of the Board shall receive a salary of \$10,000 a year, shall be eligible for reappointment, and shall not engage in any other business, vocation, or employment. The Board shall appoint, without regard for the provisions of the civil-service laws but subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, an executive secretary, and such attorneys, examiners, and regional directors, and shall appoint such other employees with regard to existing laws applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States, as it may from time to time find necessary for the proper performance of its duties and as may be from time to time appropriated for by Congress. The Board may establish or utilize such regional, local, or other agencies, and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services, as may from time to time be needed. Attorneys appointed under this section may, at the direction of the Board, appear for and represent the Board in any case in court.

(c) All of the expenses of the Board, including all necessary traveling and subsistence expenses outside the District of Columbia, incurred by the members or employees of the Board under its orders shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the Board or by any individual it designates for that purpose.

SEC. 5. The principal office of the Board shall be in the District of Columbia, but it may meet and exercise any or all of its powers at any other place. The Board may, by one or more of its members or by such agents or agencies as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its functions in any part of the United States.

#### RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES

SEC. 7. Employees shall have the right to self-organization, to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities, for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

SEC. 8. It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer—

(1) To interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in section 7.

(2) To dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or contribute financial or other support to it: *Provided*, That subject to rules and regulations made and published by the Board pursuant to section 6 (a), an employer shall not be prohibited from permitting employees to confer with him during working hours without loss of time or pay.

(3) By discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization. \* \* \*

(4) To discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee because he has filed charges or given testimony under this act.

(5) To refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of his employees, subject to the provisions of section 9 (a).

#### PREVENTION OF UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES

SEC. 10. (a) The Board is empowered, as hereinafter provided, to prevent any person from engaging in any unfair labor practice (listed in sec. 8) affecting commerce. This power shall be exclusive, and shall not be affected by any other means of adjustment or prevention that has been or may be established by agreement, code, law, or otherwise.

(f) Any person aggrieved by a final order of the Board granting or denying in whole or in part the relief sought may obtain a review of such order in any circuit court of appeals of the United States in the circuit wherein the unfair labor practice in question was alleged to have been engaged in or wherein such person resides or transacts business, or in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, by filing in such court a written petition praying that the order of the Board be modified or set aside.

(1) The Board, or its duly authorized agents or agencies, shall at all reasonable times have access to, for the purpose of examination, and the right to copy any evidence of any person being investigated or proceeded against that relates to any matter under investigation or in question. Any member of the Board shall have power to issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any evidence that relates to any matter under investigation or in question, before the Board, its member, agent, or agency conducting the hearing or investigation. Any member of the Board, or any agent or agency designated by the Board for such purposes, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence. Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such evidence may be required from any place in the United States or any Territory or possession thereof, at any designated place of hearing. \* \* \*

(3) No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing books, records, correspondence, documents, or other evidence in obedience to the subpoena of the Board, on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; \* \* \*

SEC. 12. Any person who shall willfully resist, prevent, impede, or interfere with any member of the Board or any of its agents or agencies in the performance of duties pursuant to this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

#### ENORMOUS EXPENSES TO BE PAID BY PEOPLE

It will be noted, Mr. Speaker, that all of the expenses of this Board, with salaries of \$10,000 and all traveling expenses paid and its attorneys and horde of employees, are to be paid by all of the people of the United States.

With every one of the millions of members of labor being given the right to a separate appeal in case they feel aggrieved, our courts everywhere will be cluttered with new suits, and all of this enormous expense is to be borne by all of the people of the United States.

#### MEN SUMMONED TO FAR-DISTANT TRIBUNALS

Business men from every part of the United States will be summoned by this Board, from the Department of Labor, to hearings far distant from their homes; and they will have to bring their books, private correspondence, and all of their business papers; will have to hire expensive attorneys to represent them; and pay not only their own expenses, but the expenses of their attorneys and witnesses to attend hearings and court trials. And if they inadvertently make some mistake they will be fined \$5,000 and imprisoned for 1 year.

#### WILL CLOSE UP MANY BUSINESSES

Instead of causing capital to invest in new businesses we will find that business houses will close up and go out of business in every part of the United States. Interference with business has done more than anything else to bring about this depression. Business men do not want arrogant, overfed, walking delegates to dictate to them how they shall run every detail of their business. They are not going to stand for it. They will close up and get out of business. And when they do there will be millions of employees out of jobs, and with no chance to get a job.

#### THE TAIL CANNOT WAG THE DOG

The 125,000,000 people of the United States are not going to be held up and forced to make sacrifices just to pamper and grant special treatment and privileges to the less than 4,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor.

#### THE ADAMSON ACT

It will be remembered that during the first term of President Wilson the railroad brotherhoods, through a like threat of strike and of tying up all of the railroads in the United States, passed the Adamson Act, which was the beginning of bad times ultimately for all railroad employees.



## SPECIAL ESCH-CUMMINGS PROVISIONS

Then, again in 1919, the railroad brotherhoods again threatened a Nation-wide railroad strike, and forced Congress to grant them special privileges in the Esch-Cummings Act, after Director General McAdoo had granted them a raise in salary of \$754,000,000, and then they forced another raise of \$67,000,000 out of Director General Hines, and at that time I predicted that eventually it would be hurtful not only to the whole people of the United States who would have to foot the bill through increased freight and passenger tariffs, but that it would put many railroads out of business, and lay off and put out of jobs thousands of splendid railroad employees all over the United States. And that is just what happened.

## STARTED THE DEPRESSION

It was just such coerced laws, brought about through threats upon Congress, that have been largely instrumental in bringing about this continued depression. And it will never end until organized labor takes its throttle-hold off of the neck of this Government.

## NO INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT CAN EXIST

There must not be any invisible government within greater and more powerful than the Government of the United States itself. The United States Government must be and remain supreme unless we end in chaos.

## THE IMPOSSIBLE 30-HOUR-WEEK BILL

Now, let me quote a few paragraphs from the Black-Concernery bill:

That no article or commodity shall be shipped, transported, or delivered in interstate or foreign commerce, which was produced or manufactured in any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment situated in the United States, in which any person, except officers, executives, and superintendents, and their personal and immediate clerical assistants, was employed more than 5 days in any week or more than 6 hours in any day: . . .

SEC. 5. On and after the date this act takes effect it shall be unlawful for any employer subject to any of the provisions of this act to reduce, directly or indirectly, the daily, weekly, or monthly wage rate in effect on such date . . .

SEC. 6. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act, or who fails to comply with any of its requirements, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than \$200 or be imprisoned for not more than 3 months, or both.

This bill also will close up thousands of business houses in every part of the United States. After men receive for 5 days' work of 6 hours per day the same pay they formerly received for a full week's work, they will find employment for their idle hours, and make double pay, or else they will eventually become lazy, shiftless, and of no account.

Idleness does not produce happiness. The man who is busy is the happy man. The man who does an honest day's work is the happy man. The man who does his best is the happy man. The man who produces his maximum is the happy man.

## IDLENESS IS THE DEVIL'S WORKSHOP

If we pass a law that will induce men to work just a part of their time, idleness will inevitably follow. I have been a worker all of my life. I have gotten happiness out of it. I would be miserable if I did not keep busy. Should we Members of Congress work just 6 hours per day for 5 days only each week? Why not? Why should we work 10, 12, 14, or 16 hours per day? Why should farmers work 10, 12, 14, or 16 hours per day? Why should domestic servants work 10, 12, 14, or 16 hours per day? Why should all of the above be discriminated against? Why should they not have the same privileges that this bill grants to members of organized labor?

## NATION-WIDE STRIKE AND DEFEAT OUR ALTERNATIVE

But unless we Members of Congress pass all three of the above measures, Mr. Green threatens that he will precipitate a general strike, and that he will defeat us for reelection, and put us out of Congress. I would rather get out of Congress, Mr. Speaker, than to be such a servile, helpless worm.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time because I was absent when the payment in cash of the adjusted-

service certificates to World War veterans was being considered in the House 2 months ago. At that time, as you all know, the Patman bill was passed by a few votes over the so-called "Vinson bill." When we voted on the veto message 2 days ago there was no debate or discussion in the House. A number of years ago I voted to override the veto of President Harding, which was sustained in the Senate.

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I cannot yield.

Mr. McFARLANE. I just want to correct the gentleman's statement.

Mr. FISH. I do not yield, and there is no statement to correct. Later on I voted to override the veto of President Coolidge, when the present adjusted-service certificate bill was enacted into law. I voted to sustain the President on the veto day before yesterday only because I am opposed to any printing-press method of paying the bonus, no matter in what degree it may be. I am not criticizing my colleagues for voting that way. It may be that it would not bring about inflation. Certainly it is a dangerous principle to invoke, but if it did bring about ruinous inflation, I, for one, would not have to apologize a year or two hence. Printing-press money, once started, is apt to bring economic disaster to the American people, as it has wherever it has been extensively tried, and particularly to the wage earners. There is no more reason to start the printing presses to pay the veterans than to pay for the Army and Navy, salaries of Members of Congress, or even to liquidate the national debt. It is just playing with fire.

I am making this statement because I believe in the immediate cash payment of the bonus before the Congress adjourns, whether it is through the funds appropriated for public works or the Vinson bill or any other bill, as long as it is not an inflationary measure, providing for printing-press money. I am not a prophet, and I have no way of knowing what the Senate proposes to do, or what other Members of Congress propose to do, but I believe it is a relief measure, as most veterans are in debt and in need, and that the ex-service men are right in being apprehensive, if it is not paid now, that in a few years from now the adjusted-service certificates may be paid on the basis of a third of the present value of the dollar, and it may be on the basis of 20 cents on the dollar or less.

The administration by reducing the value of the dollar to 59 cents has already violated the contract made with the veterans in 1925. When the President says that there is no difference between the able-bodied veterans who served at a dollar a day and those employed at home during the war at \$10 a day and upward, of course I differ with him. That issue was settled by the Congress 10 years ago. We could not adjust the full compensation, but we passed the adjusted-service certificate bill, and that settled the matter forever. The President goes out of his way to deliberately rebuke and pillory the World War veterans and particularly those who served on the battlefields of France at the risk of their lives. I do not agree with the President's contention that the terms of the contract entered into with the World War veterans must be exacted to the last pound of flesh without modification or change. The President went into great detail regarding the original reason, purpose, and value of the certificates. It is apparent the only contract that the new-deal repudiation administration holds sacred and insists on keeping is that with the veterans.

I am introducing the following resolution, which will go to the Ways and Means Committee, and probably will not be acted on, but at the end of 30 days I propose to file a petition at the desk and ask that the committee be discharged from further consideration and the resolution be reported to the House for action before adjournment of Congress.

## House Joint Resolution

Whereas billions of dollars have been doled out of the Treasury of the United States to various groups in the country; and

Whereas the World War veterans are in debt and in need; and

Whereas the veterans are apprehensive that, due to the unstable dollar and indications of inflation, the obligation due them may be paid in further depreciated currency; and



Whereas the new-deal administration has repudiated most of its contracts, obligations, and pledges but insists on singling out the agreement made with the veterans for payment of the adjusted-service certificates as sacred and unchangeable like the laws of the Medes and the Persians; and

Whereas one billion dollars have been allocated out of the public-works fund to Rexford Guy Tugwell to undertake further unsound and socialistic experiments and to put the Government into further competition with private industry: Therefore be it

*Resolved, etc.,* That the adjusted-service certificates shall be paid as a relief measure on or before July 1, 1935, in cash, out of funds heretofore appropriated by the Congress for public works, amounting to \$4,000,000,000, and unexpended funds of approximately \$1,000,000,000 carried over from the last Congress; and be it further

*Resolved,* That payment be made in accordance with the provisions of the so-called "Vinson bill" sponsored by the American Legion and reported by the Ways and Means Committee.

[Applause.]

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 3 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I am going to object to any further requests after this one.

Mr. DUNN of Pennsylvania. Oh, let me have just 1 minute.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. I shall not object to 1 minute for the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUNN].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the remarks made by the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] about what appeared in the newspapers this morning, Mr. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means this morning in hearings being conducted on the extension of the N. R. A. I am sure that if the gentleman from Texas and others will read his testimony delivered this morning, they will find that what appears in the newspapers has been fully clarified along the lines we would expect from such a constructive mind as that of President Green of the American Federation of Labor. Naturally, reading the newspaper account of his remarks would have a disturbing effect, as it did upon myself, and my friend, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON], interrogated Mr. Green, as did the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. FULLER] and myself. We asked him several questions, and I think his answers clarified the situation completely.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Green has promised to submit the speech that he made at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon and make it a part of the hearings held before the committee this morning.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman does not deny that Mr. Green made the statement that he would call a general strike?

Mr. McCORMACK. I do deny that. He says he did not make that statement.

Mr. BLANTON. The metropolitan press this morning, not only the Herald, but the other daily papers, make the statement that he did.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not think they made that statement. The press, as I noticed it, said it was short of a general strike.

Mr. BLANTON. Did he deny that he said they must mobilize to keep Congressmen from being elected who voted against these measures?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Green did not say anything of that kind.

Mr. BLANTON. Did he say that Judge Parker was not confirmed by the Senate and that every Senator who voted for the confirmation of him failed to come back?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am not going to pass on what Mr. Green said or did not say.

Mr. BLANTON. Of course, we cannot believe much that we see in Hearst's Washington Herald, but when all of the

reputable morning newspapers carried practically the identical statement—

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not want the gentleman to put into my time any criticism of a newspaper or anybody else.

Mr. BLANTON. It could not have been wrong in all these particulars.

Mr. McCORMACK. I like to go along the line of not criticizing, but expressing my own views, and if I have a difference with anyone, to express my differences impersonally.

Mr. TREADWAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. TREADWAY. With reference to the remark made by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON], that Mr. Green intends to make his speech a part of the record before the Ways and Means Committee, it appears in the press that the remarks that are being referred to now in relation to the strike were not in the printed speech. I do not know whether Mr. Green brought that out before the committee or not. I assume that Mr. Green intends to print all he said in New York.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, I cannot answer that. All I know is that Mr. Green appeared before the committee in connection with the N. R. A. bill, and he was asked certain questions; and Mr. Green's answers absolutely satisfied me as to what his state of mind was—a state of mind which I was satisfied he was possessed of.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. O'CONNOR). The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object to ask a question—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, the regular order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will, if necessary, object himself to such a reservation of objection as that. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. BLANTON. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended for 2 minutes, as I want to ask him a question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] as amended, that he may proceed for 2 additional minutes?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. BLANTON. Is it not a fact that the press reports indicate that in lieu of his prepared speech, Mr. Green made this speech at Madison Square Garden, which the press reports him to have made; he put his prepared speech down and made his speech and altogether about 50,000 people heard him?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am not going to enter into any controversy whether the press quoted him correctly or not. All I am stating is that Mr. Green's position, expressed before the Committee on Ways and Means, is consistent with what I thought it would be. When I read the papers this morning I felt that either he extemporaneously expressed his thoughts incorrectly or that he was misquoted, quite honestly, by those who were present. In any event, Mr. Green has clarified his situation before the Committee on Ways and Means, which is the important thing, after all. His position is absolutely consistent with the man as I know him, a man who has always conducted himself constructively, particularly during this depression; a man who has evidenced real leadership. I say that impersonally, not to flatter the gentleman, because personally he does not mean anything to me one way or the other, although I have the greatest respect for him. I look the cold facts in the face. If the American Federation of Labor were not following constructive leadership we would have been in trouble long ago. Two



years ago, when some farmers threatening a strike tried to have the American Federation of Labor join with them, the American Federation of Labor refused to do so. Just visualize what would have happened if, instead of that kind of constructive leadership, we had had at that time a leadership of "strike, strike, strike." Instead of trying to resist and trying to prevent strikes and to arbitrate, and using the strike as a last recourse, if the American Federation of Labor had a leadership of engaging in constant strikes, we would have had a chaotic condition in this country during the time of this depression. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has again expired.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts have 1 additional minute in order to answer a question.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I have no desire for further time.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUNN] had asked unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute. I do not object to that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUNN] that he address the House for 2 minutes?

There was no objection.

Mr. DUNN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I want to go on record as saying that I am for the N. I. R. A. to be extended for 10 years if it will benefit the men and women who have to labor for a livelihood. I shall also support the Wagner-Connelly Disputes Act and the 5-day, 6-hour bill. I have received letters from people informing me that if I supported the Rayburn utility and holding company bill they would do their utmost to prevent me from being returned to Congress. The officials of the utility companies and holding companies are responsible for those letters of intimidation. I want to say, Mr. Speaker, I am going to support the Rayburn bill and every other bill that is going to benefit mankind, regardless of what will happen to me politically in the future.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUNN] has expired.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will not recognize any reservation of objection to a request for time to address the House.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TREADWAY].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TREADWAY] that he be permitted to address the House for 2 minutes?

There was no objection.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I have no intention of entering into any dispute relative to the merits or demerits of the testimony of any man appearing before a committee or any man making any address to any audience.

I wish, however, to say, in supplementing what my colleague from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] said, that I have heard Mr. William Green on several occasions speak before committees. I have heard him deliver addresses. While each of us is entitled to his viewpoint as to whether or not we agree with the views of some other person, I never

have contacted a man who seemed to me to be more sincere in the position he assumes, or more fair in the manner in which he states his views. I think any man who has had any contact with Mr. Green before a committee would be justified in this representation, whether he agrees or disagrees with Mr. Green's viewpoint.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TREADWAY. I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Green stated that he thought the reporter's notes would be available, which led me to believe that he spoke extemporaneously. When a man speaks extemporaneously he cannot weigh his words as carefully as he would otherwise.

Mr. TREADWAY. I will say to my friend the gentleman from Minnesota that I think Mr. Green has had sufficient experience in addressing audiences that he will stand by what he says, whether it is on paper or extemporaneous.

[Here the gavel fell.]

#### CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

#### REPATRIATION OF NATIVE-BORN WOMEN

The Clerk called the first bill on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 4354, to repatriate native-born women who have heretofore lost their citizenship by marriage to an alien, and for other purposes.

Mr. McFARLANE objected.

There being no further objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That hereafter no woman born in the United States, who has been living in the United States or under its jurisdiction for at least 3 years immediately preceding the date of this act, shall be deemed to have lost her United States citizenship solely by reason of her marriage, prior to September 22, 1922, to an alien: *Provided,* That the benefits of this act shall not apply to any woman who subsequent to her marriage has personally made an oath of allegiance which would invalidate her citizenship of the United States.

Sec. 2. The benefits granted under section 1 of this act may be shown to have accrued by an appropriate certificate which the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization is hereby authorized to issue to any woman who applies for such a certificate by her own affidavit setting forth facts that entitle her to the benefits, together with the affidavits of two disinterested persons who are personally able to certify the facts in support of the application.

Sec. 3. The Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, is hereby authorized to prescribe and prepare appropriate forms to administer this act.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GEARHART: Strike out all after the enacting clause and in lieu thereof substitute the following language:

"That hereafter a woman, being a native-born citizen, who has or is believed to have lost her United States citizenship solely by reason of her marriage prior to September 22, 1922, to an alien, and who has not acquired any other nationality by an affirmative act, shall be deemed to be a citizen of the United States to the same extent as though her marriage to said alien had taken place on or after September 22, 1922: *Provided, however,* That no such woman shall have or claim any rights as a citizen of the United States until she shall have duly taken the oath of allegiance as prescribed in section 4 of the act approved June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. 596; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 381) at any place within or under the jurisdiction of the United States before either a court of record of general jurisdiction or a United States commissioner or, outside of the jurisdiction of the United States, before a secretary of embassy or legation or a consular officer as prescribed in section 1750 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 22, sec. 131); and such officer before whom such oath of allegiance shall be taken shall make entry thereof in the records of his office or in the minutes of the court, as the case may be, and shall deliver to such person taking such oath, upon demand, a certified copy of the proceedings had, including a copy of the oath administered, under the seal of his office or of such court, at a cost not exceeding one dollar (\$1), which shall be evidence of the facts stated therein before any court of record or judicial tribunal and in any department of the United States."

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, this amendment is merely one in clarification.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the bill and the amendment is to extend to American-born women who have lost their citizenship by virtue of their marriage to foreigners prior to September 22, 1922, the same privilege which is enjoyed



by American-born women who have married aliens subsequent to that date.

It will be remembered that by the ancient law of nations a woman, as a consequence of her marriage to an alien, lost the citizenship of her nativity and acquired that of her husband. This is an ancient rule of law. No person now living gave any consent to the enactment of that law; and our American women of today, in line with their character, their training, and their patriotism, have long since objected to it. In response to their wishes the Congress of the United States in 1922 changed the law insofar as it affected women who married aliens after September 22, 1922. Marriages contracted since 1922 no longer affect the citizen-status of native-born American women.

Twelve years have elapsed since the enactment of that corrective law and there has not been during the time intervening a single objection to allowing American women to retain their American citizenship after marriage to aliens. Since there has been no objection to granting this privilege to American women who married after September 22, 1922, it is believed it is now time to extend the same privilege to those who married before that date. That is the situation in a nutshell.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEARHART. I yield.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Has the gentleman submitted his amendment to the committee; is it a committee amendment?

Mr. GEARHART. It has been accepted by the committee, by the author of the bill, and by the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. O'Day].

Mr. ZIONCHECK. It was a matter of compromise, was it not?

Mr. GEARHART. Yes; in a sense. But my amendment was readily agreed to by all interested parties as soon as I pointed out the reasons therefor, together with the defects in the reported bill.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. There is only one objection to this bill now, and three objections are required to prevent its consideration. Is it not a little presumptuous on the gentleman's part to ask the House to pass an amendment that entirely changes the bill without an opportunity to study the amendment?

Mr. GEARHART. The gentleman is in error; it does not change the bill; it merely extends it to all women who married prior to September 22, 1922, instead of confining it to that small group who have resided in the United States during 1932, 1933, and 1934.

I go further and add a precautionary feature. My amendment will require all women who would avail themselves of the benefits of the law to take an oath of allegiance and to set forth affirmatively that they have done nothing in the years gone by which would be inconsistent with the retention of American citizenship.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. If the gentleman's amendment is merely a clarifying amendment, and if the part of the bill he wants to clarify is the period of time before 1922, why not offer an amendment to strike out the words "3 years preceding the date of enactment" and insert in lieu thereof 10, 20, or some other figure, instead of changing the entire language of the bill?

Mr. GEARHART. My reason for putting in the requirement that they should take the oath of allegiance is easily understood. I have to take the oath of allegiance almost every day in one way or another, and certainly no American woman who wants to regain her American citizenship would object to taking a simple oath of allegiance to this country. If she is not willing to take the oath, she ought not have citizenship. Certainly not with my consent.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. The language the gentleman puts in by way of amendment has not been studied by the committee, and I am not able to understand it by just listening to a reading of it at this time. I, for one, am going to vote against the amendment for that reason; not because I am opposed to the gentleman's purpose, but because I am opposed to making such a drastic change as to strike out the enacting clause and substitute an entirely different bill.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I may say that those gentlemen, Members of this House, who scrutinize most closely all bills having to do with citizenship, to whose attention this amendment has been called, have all agreed to it.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, my objection, may I announce at the start, is only pro forma, but I rise at this time to make an explanation. This bill has been before the House on many occasions and has been on the Consent Calendar, and I have objected to its consideration. I have asked to pass it over. I have stated repeatedly that I did not think this bill was necessary. But out of respect for the committee and on account of the efforts of the gentleman from California and others, I am reluctant to interpose my own personal opinion. It is for that reason I did not object today.

Mr. Speaker, here is what I think should be done with this bill, and I speak for myself only. This refers to some very complicated sections of the law. No one, I care not how smart he is or how well versed he is on immigration and naturalization matters, can take this amendment, or the bill either, and fit it into the law just by discussion here on the floor. At one time I thought we should have the whole matter recommitted to the committee, but the gentleman from California has consulted with the committee chairman and the author of the bill, and they are satisfied with his amendment. The offices of the Secretary of State and Secretary of Labor are very much interested in these sections. They have experts there who can fit these provisions together.

Mr. Speaker, I hope we may pass this bill today, not because I am for it or because I am receding from my position at all, but there may be two, three, or a dozen women who need the benefit of this bill. I understand there are some women who find themselves in foreign countries and whose property in this country is being placed in jeopardy because of failure to clarify this section. If that is the case, I for one would withdraw my objection and let the matter then go to the Senate. The State Department and the Labor Department with their experts may come before the Senate committee and fit these things together and then perhaps we will have something that will do justice to everybody and be a proper and worthy piece of legislation. I do not want to go on record as advocating the passage of the bill on its merits, but in order to be more than fair I am receding from my former position enough to allow this bill to proceed on its way to the Senate where it might be rewritten.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. May I ask the gentleman if he is in favor of the passage of the bill as it is printed here and allow the corrections or perfections to be made in the Senate or in conference between the Senate and House later on?

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. That is my theory now. I do not want to go on record as being in favor of the bill, because I have stated repeatedly I do not think it is necessary. But why should my own personal opinion keep a bill from passing if a committee of the House has passed upon this matter? The representation is made to me by the gentleman from California that there are some worthy women who might find their property in jeopardy because of failure to clarify this law.

Mr. LESINSKI. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. LESINSKI. I happen to be a member of that committee, and I do not know anything about this amendment.

Mr. TRUAX. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. TRUAX. Does the gentleman think we ought to amend the laws to provide protection to million-dollar prin-



cesses, like Barbara Hutton, who might lose their citizenship when they marry foreigners?

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I should like the gentleman to know that I have fought against those things long before he became a Member of this House. Several years ago a law was passed for the benefit of one of those princesses who was not deserving. Together with Judge Box, of Texas, I put up a memorable fight against that bill. I have stood up against all laws of that kind, and have been responsible for keeping this bill from passing on several occasions.

Mr. McFARLANE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. McFARLANE. Why should we approve some measure when we are not sure of the measure we are approving? Does not the gentleman think we better pass it over and have the measure studied rather carefully to see what we are doing?

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. If the gentleman can do that by unanimous consent, yes; but it is too late now.

Mr. McFARLANE. We can vote down the amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, I move to recommit the bill to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman offers a preferential motion. The gentleman from Texas moves that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. McFARLANE and Mr. GEARHART) there were—ayes 52, noes 12.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently there is not a quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 142, nays 148, and not voting 141, as follows:

[Roll No. 84]

YEAS—142

Allen	Doxey	Larrabee	Rankin
Arends	Driver	Lea, Calif.	Reed, N. Y.
Arnold	Edmiston	Lloyd	Rich
Ashbrook	Elcher	Lord	Romjue
Bacon	Ekwall	Lucas	Sanders, Tex.
Barden	Engel	Luckey	Schaefer
Beam	Fernandez	McClellan	Short
Binderup	Fiesinger	McFarlane	Smith, Wash.
Blanton	Focht	McGehee	South
Buckler, Minn.	Ford, Miss.	McKeough	Spence
Burch	Fuller	McLean	Starnes
Burdick	Gearhart	McReynolds	Steagall
Burnham	Gifford	Mahon	Stuphin
Carlson	Gilchrist	Maloney	Taber
Carmichael	Guyer	Mapes	Tarver
Carter	Gwynne	Marshall	Taylor, Colo.
Cartwright	Haines	Mason	Taylor, S. O.
Christianson	Hancock, N. Y.	Massingale	Terry
Church	Hess	May	Thomason
Clark, N. C.	Hill, Knute	Meeks	Thompson
Colden	Hill, Samuel B.	Michener	Thurston
Cole, N. Y.	Hoepfel	Millard	Treadway
Collins	Hoffman	Miller	Turner
Cooley	Hollister	Mitchell, Tenn.	Turpin
Cooper, Tenn.	Hope	Mott	Vinson, Ky.
Costello	Houston	Murdock	Walter
Cravens	Jenkins, Ohio	Nelson	Warren
Crawford	Johnson, Okla.	O'Neal	Welch
Darrow	Johnson, Tex.	Parks	Werner
Deen	Jones	Parsons	Whichel
DeRouen	Kelly	Patman	Williams
Disney	Kimball	Peterson, Ga.	Wolcott
Ditter	Kinzer	Pierce	Wolverton
Dobbins	Knutson	Polk	Woodrum
Dondero	Kocialkowski	Rabaut	
Doughton	Lambeth	Ramspeck	

NAYS—148

Amie	Beiter	Bland	Brewster
Andresen	Bell	Bloom	Brown, Ga.
Andrews, N. Y.	Berlin	Boileau	Brunner
Ayers	Biermann	Boland	Buckbee
Bacharach	Blackney	Boylan	Cannon, Mo.

Carpenter	Greenway	McLaughlin	Sadowski
Casey	Greever	Martin, Mass.	Sanders, La.
Castellow	Gregory	Maverick	Sandlin
Cavicchia	Hart	Mead	Sauthoff
Chapman	Healey	Merritt, N. Y.	Schneider
Citron	Higgins, Mass.	Mitchell, Ill.	Schulte
Cox	Hildebrandt	Monaghan	Secrest
Crosser, Ohio	Hill, Ala.	Montague	Shanley
Cullen	Hobbs	Moran	Sirovich
Cummings	Hook	Norton	Sisson
Darden	Huddleston	O'Connor	Smith, Conn.
Dear	Hull	Owen	Smith, W. Va.
Dempsey	Imhoff	Palmisano	Stack
Dingell	Jacobsen	Patterson	Stubbs
Dockweiler	Jenckes, Ind.	Patton	Sweeney
Dorsey	Kee	Pearson	Thom
Driscoll	Keller	Peterson, Fla.	Tinkham
Duffey, Ohio	Kenney	Pittenger	Tolan
Duffy, N. Y.	Kleberg	Quinn	Tonry
Dunn, Pa.	Kloeb	Ramsay	Truax
Eagle	Kniffin	Randolph	Utterback
Ellenbogen	Kopplemann	Ransley	Vinson, Ga.
Evans	Kramer	Reed, Ill.	Wallgren
Ferguson	Kvale	Reilly	Wearin
Fitzpatrick	Lemke	Richards	Weaver
Fletcher	Lesinski	Robertson	Whittington
Gehrmann	Lewis, Colo.	Robison, Ky.	Wilson, La.
Gillette	Lewis, Md.	Rogers, Mass.	Wolfenden
Goodwin	Ludlow	Rogers, N. H.	Woodruff
Granfield	Lundeen	Rogers, Okla.	Young
Gray, Ind.	McAndrews	Russell	Zimmerman
Gray, Pa.	McCormack	Ryan	Zioncheck

NOT VOTING—141

Adair	Dietrich	Holmes	Plumley
Andrew, Mass.	Dirksen	Igoe	Powers
Bankhead	Doutrich	Johnson, W. Va.	Rayburn
Boehne	Drewry	Kahn	Reece
Bolton	Duncan	Kennedy, Md.	Richardson
Brennan	Dunn, Miss.	Kennedy, N. Y.	Robinson, Utah
Brooks	Eaton	Kerr	Rudd
Brown, Mich.	Eckert	Lambertson	Sabath
Buchanan	Englebright	Lamneck	Schuetz
Buck	Faddis	Lanham	Scott
Buckley, N. Y.	Farley	Lee, Okla.	Scrugham
Bulwinkle	Fenerty	Lehibach	Sears
Caldwell	Fish	McGrath	Seger
Cannon, Wis.	Flannagan	McGroarty	Shannon
Carden	Ford, Calif.	McLeod	Smith, Va.
Cary	Frey	McMillan	Snell
Celler	Fulmer	McSwain	Snyder
Chandler	Gambrell	Maas	Somers, N. Y.
Claiborne	Gasque	Mansfield	Stefan
Clark, Idaho	Gassaway	Marcantonio	Stewart
Cochran	Gavagan	Martin, Colo.	Sullivan
Coffee	Gildea	Merritt, Conn.	Summers, Tex.
Cole, Md.	Gingery	Montet	Taylor, Tenn.
Colmer	Goldsborough	Moritz	Thomas
Connery	Green	Nichols	Tobey
Cooper, Ohio	Greenwood	O'Brien	Umstead
Corning	Griswold	O'Connell	Underwood
Crosby	Halleck	O'Day	Wadsworth
Cross, Tex.	Hamlin	O'Leary	West
Crowe	Hancock, N. C.	Oliver	White
Crowther	Harlan	O'Malley	Wigglesworth
Culkin	Harter	Perkins	Wilcox
Daly	Hartley	Pettengill	Wilson, Pa.
Deaney	Hennings	Peyser	Withrow
Dickstein	Higgins, Conn.	Pfeifer	Wood
Dies			

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs until further notice:

Mrs. O'Day with Mr. Snell.  
 Mr. Oliver with Mr. Plumley.  
 Mr. Connery with Mr. McLeod.  
 Mr. Cochran with Mr. Wadsworth.  
 Mr. Boehne with Mr. Tobey.  
 Mr. Buchanan with Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts.  
 Mr. Lanham with Mr. Cooper of Ohio.  
 Mr. McSwain with Mr. Fish.  
 Mr. Bulwinkle with Mr. Crowther.  
 Mr. Mansfield with Mr. Reece.  
 Mr. Claiborne with Mr. Lehibach.  
 Mr. Corning with Mr. Bolton.  
 Mr. Martin of Colorado with Mr. Culkin.  
 Mr. Rayburn with Mr. Dirksen.  
 Mr. McMillan with Mr. Holmes.  
 Mr. Drewry with Mr. Eaton.  
 Mr. Flannagan with Mr. Maas.  
 Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. Stewart.  
 Mr. Fulmer with Mr. Wigglesworth.  
 Mr. Goldsborough with Mr. Halleck.  
 Mr. Griswold with Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania.  
 Mr. Johnson of West Virginia with Mr. Merritt of Connecticut.  
 Mr. Summers of Texas with Mr. Fenerty.  
 Mr. Greenwood with Mr. Hartley.  
 Mr. Gavagan with Mr. Doutrich.  
 Mr. Sabath with Mr. Engelbright.  
 Mr. Sears with Mr. Perkins.  
 Mr. Pettengill with Mr. Stefan.  
 Mr. Dies with Mr. Thomas.  
 Mr. Cross of Texas with Mr. Withrow.  
 Mr. Montet with Mr. Taylor of Tennessee.



Mr. Bankhead with Mr. Powers.  
 Mr. Schuetz with Mr. Lambertson.  
 Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Seger.  
 Mr. Underwood with Mr. Marcantonio.  
 Mr. West with Mrs. Kahn.  
 Mr. Wilcox with Mr. Higgins of Connecticut.  
 Mr. Wood with Mr. Eckert.  
 Mr. Kerr with Mr. Rudd.  
 Mr. Dietrich with Mr. O'Malley.  
 Mr. Crowe with Mr. Pfeiffer.  
 Mr. Daly with Mr. Lamneck.  
 Mr. Buck with Mr. Adair.  
 Mr. McGrath with Mr. Brennan.  
 Mr. Brooks with Mr. Buckley of New York.  
 Mr. Moritz with Mr. Brown of Michigan.  
 Mr. Celler with Mr. McGroarty.  
 Mr. Caldwell with Mr. O'Brien.  
 Mr. Nichols with Mr. Carden.  
 Mr. Cary with Mr. O'Leary.  
 Mr. O'Connell with Mr. Chandler.  
 Mr. Cole of Maryland with Mr. Delaney.  
 Mr. Dickstein with Mr. Scrugham.  
 Mr. Faddis with Mr. Robinson of Utah.  
 Mr. Duncan with Mr. Farley.  
 Mr. Gassaway with Mr. Snyder.  
 Mr. Sullivan with Mr. Gambrill.  
 Mr. Gasque with Mr. Frey.  
 Mr. Green with Mr. Hennings.  
 Mr. Young with Mr. White.  
 Mr. Kennedy of New York with Mr. Harlan.  
 Mr. Gildea with Mr. Hamlin.  
 Mr. Umstead with Mr. Kennedy of Maryland.  
 Mr. Igoe with Mr. Hancock of North Carolina.

Mr. SCHULTE, Mr. BLAND, Mr. DUFFY of New York, Mr. WOODRUM, Mr. DRISCOLL, and Mr. GRAY of Indiana changed their votes from "aye" to "no."

Mr. BLANTON changed his vote from "present" to "aye."

Mr. PEARSON changed his vote from "present" to "no."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF CERTAIN RIVERS IN TILLAMOOK COUNTY, OREG.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4077, authorizing a preliminary examination of the Nehalem, Miami, Kilchis, Wilson, Trask, and Tillamook Rivers, in Tillamook County, Oreg., with a view to the controlling of floods.

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill and the similar bills, Calendar Nos. 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55, be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that the bills on the calendar numbered from 49 to 55, inclusive, be passed over without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### ADDITIONAL CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5917, to appoint an additional circuit judge for the ninth judicial circuit.

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I object to that request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McFARLANE and Mr. TRUAX objected.

There being no further objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, an additional circuit judge for the ninth judicial circuit.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF THE ORDINANCE OF 1787 AND THE SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

The Clerk called the next resolution, House Joint Resolution 208, to provide for the observance and celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787 and the settlement of the Northwest Territory.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I have an amendment to offer which has been agreed to by the author of the bill, my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SECREST].

Mr. ZIONCHECK and Mr. JENKINS of Ohio reserved the right to object.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to know what the amendment is.

Mr. TRUAX. Let the clerk read it.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. No; I should like to know what the amendment is.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection. I am not against the bill, I am for it.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas the famous ordinance known as the "Ordinance of 1787", adopted by the Federal Congress for the government of the territory now embracing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota, and then known as the "Northwest Territory", was so far-reaching in its effects, making such a complete change in the method of governing new communities formed by colonization, that it will always rank as one of the greatest civil documents of all time; and

Whereas the settlement of, and establishment of government in, the Northwest Territory in 1788 marked the beginning of the restless march of the people of the United States from the eastern seaboard to the Pacific Ocean; and

Whereas the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787 followed by the settlement of the Northwest Territory under the system of government provided by such ordinance vitally shaped and determined the pattern of development of our Nation, its ideals, its Constitution, and its government; and

Whereas there is an indicative analogy between the national problems of 150 years ago and those of the present day, making the study of the accomplishments of those early days of value to our people today; and

Whereas the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of these two great focal events in American history occurs in 1937 and 1938: Therefore be it

*Resolved, etc.,* That there is hereby established a commission to be known as the "Northwest Territory Celebration Commission" (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") and to be composed of 17 commissioners, as follows: The President of the United States; 2 Members of the Senate, 1 from each of the two major parties, to be appointed by the President of the Senate; 2 Members of the House of Representatives, 1 from each of the two major parties, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; the regent of the State chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of each of the 6 States formed from the Northwest Territory, namely, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; and 6 individuals from private life, to be appointed by the President of the United States. The commissioners shall serve without compensation and shall select a chairman from among their number.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commission to prepare and carry out a comprehensive plan for the observance and celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787 and the settlement of the Northwest Territory. In the preparation of such plan, the Commission shall cooperate, insofar as is possible, with the several States and particularly with the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and shall take such steps as may be necessary in the coordination and correlation of plans prepared by State commissions, by agencies appointed by the Governors of the several States, and by representative civic organizations.

Sec. 3. (a) Without regard to the civil-service laws or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, the Commission is authorized to appoint and prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of a director and such other employees as are necessary in the execution of its functions.

(b) The Commission may make such expenditures (including expenditures for rent and personal services at the seat of Government and elsewhere, for office supplies, periodicals, and books of reference, and for printing and binding) as may be necessary in the execution of the functions of the Commission. All expenditures of the Commission, including necessary traveling expenses and subsistence expenses (not in excess of \$5 per day) incurred by the commissioners while absent from their places of residence upon the business of the Commission, and by the employees of the Commission while away from their designated posts of duty upon the business of the Commission, shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman of the Commission.

(c) The Commission shall cease to exist within 180 days after the date of the expiration of the celebration.

Sec. 4. There is authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution.



With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 15, strike out the word "six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "three."

On page 3, line 20, after the word "compensation", insert in parentheses "not to exceed \$5,000 per annum."

On page 3, beginning in line 24, strike out all of lines 24 and 25 and lines 1, 2, and 3, on page 4, and insert in lieu thereof the words "as are necessary to carry out the intent and purposes of this resolution."

On page 4, line 5, after the word "including", insert the word "all."

On page 4, line 6, after the word "expenses", strike out the remainder of the paragraph.

On page 4, line 14, after the word "within", strike out the words "one hundred and eighty days" and insert in lieu thereof the words "six months."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TRUAX: On page 4, after the word "commissioners", in line 7, insert "Provided, That \$10,000 of the \$75,000 herein authorized shall be expended in connection with the 1937 Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio, for the purpose of producing, staging, and presenting an historical pageant depicting the establishment and settlement of the Northwest Territory in an appropriate manner, to be determined by the Northwest Territory Celebration Commission, cooperating with the director of agriculture of Ohio and the State Board of Agriculture of Ohio."

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment. My opposition is pro forma only.

I am not opposed to the amendment, but I want to inquire whether this amendment is satisfactory to the author of the bill.

Mr. SECREST. This amendment is satisfactory. I think everyone is familiar with the fact that the Federal Government apportions so much to each State, and the States are passing bills of their own with reference to this matter, and if this amount which would come to Ohio is to be devoted to this purpose, it will be all right, and we can use part of the Ohio fund for some other purpose.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. The bill provides for \$75,000 to be used in the observance of the opening up of the Northwest Territory through the famous Ordinance of 1787, in which six or seven States will participate.

Mr. SECREST. Yes.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. And this \$10,000 is to be used at the State Fair at Columbus, Ohio, to provide a great educational and historical pageant in which all the States will participate, and this is agreeable to all the parties concerned?

Mr. SECREST. Yes.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I should like to ask the gentleman does this authorize \$10,000 to pay the expenses of the Ohio State fair?

Mr. SECREST. No; it is for the purpose of a pageant in connection with the Ohio State fair.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I think the purpose of this bill is to celebrate or commemorate the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787, in which several States are very much interested. With the understanding that the whole sum is to be expended for the general celebration by States involved, none of the other States that were within the Northwest Territory have seen fit to isolate any part of the fund. I do not know why the State of Ohio has asked that a certain portion be set aside for a particular celebration in that State. If that is done Michigan and Indiana and other States might be expected to advance some reason why they should have an allocation.

Mr. SECREST. That would be satisfactory as far as I am concerned.

Mr. TRUAX. My colleague has explained the fact that each State is appropriating a definite amount of money to cooperate in this celebration. The State of Ohio has authorized \$25,000 in addition to the State's share in the Federal appropriation.

Now, the Ohio State fair is one of the leading fairs of the country, and it was thought that by taking this pageant in connection with this fair that it would be brought sharply to the attention of 300,000 people.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I presume that under the provisions of the act, the Commission has authority to provide for the distribution of the \$100,000. In order to protect the integrity of that act, I am going to oppose this amendment to the best of my ability, because I do not want to create a situation whereby other States that participate in this great celebration will be embarrassed by the fact a certain amount of money has been set aside for a particular State.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I agree with the gentleman from Michigan in the main. It was the intention of the author of the bill and those having charge to make this a celebration between the States. There has been some minor objection to the bill from the beginning. In order to satisfy the particular Member who is objecting, it was thought best to placate him if the same could be done without doing violence to the purpose of the bill. This is one reason for the change that would call for a portion to be set aside for this pageant. It is my understanding that the State legislature is to appropriate much more money than any other State.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I fully appreciate that. I was not a party to the compromise. I took the bill as it was presented to us, and I did not object, because I thought it was meritorious.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, the State of Washington is not getting a dime out of this, and I call for the regular order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT] was recognized for 5 minutes in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to defeat the purposes of this bill by having a certain definite sum allocated to any State. I hope the States of Ohio and Michigan and Illinois and Indiana, and the other States which were part of the Northwest Territory, can get together under this commission and arrange for the celebration without having a commission say that it has to give Ohio \$10,000 or Michigan \$10,000, and for that reason I oppose the amendment.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word of the amendment. This is one of the bills with which the House is not generally familiar. All I know about it I have heard from the floor. I have not read all the bill, but I have read enough of the bill to know that it sets up another commission. It provides for a celebration and the spending of \$100,000 of the people's money in setting up a commission and celebrating a historic event at this time when, in my judgment, we could far better economize. To defeat the bill in no way reflects upon the merit of the occurrence to be celebrated. We might do ourselves honor by celebrating many historic events, but does the financial condition of the country and States warrant any but necessary expenditures at this time?

Establishing of bureaus and commissions seems to be the popular pastime of Congress in recent months. This is just one more, and I am against it.

Section 3 provides:

Without regard to civil-service laws or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, the Commission is authorized to appoint and prescribe the duties and fix the compensation (not to exceed \$5,000 per annum) of a director and such other employees as may be necessary in the execution of its functions.

The country is not asking for more commissions or more bureaus to be established outside of the civil service, where jobs may be created. I tell you, gentlemen, it is all wrong. Every bureau has a small beginning. I come from that section of the country which would participate in this celebration, but I believe I state the sentiment of 95 percent of our people when I say that we are opposed to new commissions.

The time is coming when the American people must become tax-conscious. We have to pay for these things. We can spend easily, but we cannot escape responsibility, because this is a celebration affecting one particular part of our country. When the country becomes tax-conscious we will stop this spending. Why not do it now before the tax load is too great? We are on the way, and economy now is the only thing that will prevent ruinous currency expansion or repudiation. I am surprised at the objector; the gentleman from



Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI], is not interested in the taxpayers' money at this time. I come from the same State that he does. This may affect us, but let us not be sectional.

Mr. LESINSKI. I have not said anything at all.

Mr. MICHENER. And it is time the gentleman did. He objects to other people's bills. He should stand up and show his colors.

Mr. LESINSKI. I shall object to every bill. How does the gentleman like that?

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, the parliamentary situation is this: There is no opposition to the immediate consideration of the bill. Certain committee amendments have been agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. One amendment is now pending, which provides for \$10,000 to be allocated to the State of Ohio.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Personally I would be glad to have the author of that amendment withdraw it and then the parliamentary situation would be that the bill is up for passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair does not know whether amendments will be offered. An amendment has been offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRUAX].

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last two words. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] says that he favors economy. I wish he would stay on this floor at all times when this Consent Calendar is being considered. I wish he would stay here when we are considering the Private Calendar. Then he himself could help to save the Government millions of dollars.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRUAX. I refuse to yield now.

Mr. MICHENER. For a correction.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is opposed to this bill. Let me read to him what the Governor of his own State has to say about this project:

The history of Michigan and of the Northwest Territory is forever closely linked. It seems to me that this proposal comes at a particularly appropriate time, for it ties in with the celebration of Michigan's centennial. That celebration will close in 1937. If the North Territory plan goes through, it will have the happy effect of emphasizing to the rest of the United States how much is owing to Michigan for the leadership she provided in the early years.

I quote that from a statement by Governor Fitzgerald at Lansing, Mich., on May 4, 1935.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRUAX. Not now. The gentleman from Michigan objects to my amendment. He is opposed to centralizing power in any commission. So I take it my amendment is offered for that very purpose, to safeguard this governmental expenditure so that we may assure the taxpayers of this country that they are not asked to stomach a commission or bureau with no knowledge whatsoever of this project, with no experience to guide them, but instead of that, we propose to take \$10,000 of this \$75,000 appropriation and have it expended by this Commission to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, the Vice President, and the President of the United States; that this Commission so appointed and duly qualified, shall cooperate with the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, a nonpartisan, nonpolitical board, and shall cooperate with the director of agriculture, appointed by the Governor of Ohio; so that we could be assured and assure those interested therein that at least \$10,000 of this money will be expended properly, wisely, and sanely, and by those who have had years of experience in such matters.

I know it is all well and good for a Member to get up here and say, "I am for economy; I am opposed to the further extension of bureaucracy and bureaucrats", as I am, but here is a project that has received the approval of many

hundreds of people interested, not only in Ohio but in six States, and they approve this amendment.

I ask for its adoption.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRUAX] has expired.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio. I do this for the purpose of getting information only. Did I understand the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] to state that this amendment providing that Ohio shall be given \$10,000 was agreed to in order to obtain withdrawal of the objection of the other gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRUAX] to the consideration of the bill? Am I correct?

Mr. TRUAX. The gentleman is incorrect.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I am not asking the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRUAX].

Mr. TRUAX. I am telling the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Am I correct?

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I am sorry to have to admit the gentleman is about correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I understood an amendment was pending, upon which we would vote, and that the amendment would not be adopted by unanimous consent. Otherwise I would object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The amendment is pending. Without objection, the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Well, Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last four words.

When Michigan's rights are being questioned on this floor you may take it from me that she will always have those who raise their voices in her defense. If this resolution applies to five States, as I read from the joint resolution that it does, I see no reason why \$10,000 of the sum should be assigned to any individual State listed therein. Accordingly I would ask the Members of this House to pass the resolution in its present form and take no cognizance of the request of the gentleman from Ohio. It appears unfair to me that special recognition should be given any one of the individual States. I feel that the Members of the House will agree in this respect.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRUAX].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. SECREST. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SECREST: Page 2, line 6, strike out the word "seventeen" and insert "fourteen."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman what is the purpose of that amendment?

Mr. SECREST. That is to correct a typographical error.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SECREST. Mr. Speaker, I offer a further amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SECREST: Page 4, line 18, strike out "\$100,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$75,000."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to be heard in opposition to the amendment.



I do this to get information. How many of the States affected here have made State appropriations?

Mr. SECREST. The State of Ohio has passed a bill, and it has been signed by the Governor, appropriating \$25,000. Governor Fitzgerald, of Michigan, sent a special message to the legislature recommending \$15,000, and issued a statement to the press, which is reprinted in the Detroit Free Press, saying there would be no doubt about Michigan's participation. Governor Horner, of Illinois, recommended to the legislature an appropriation of \$25,000. The Governor of Indiana, although the legislature had adjourned, made an arrangement with some of the leaders in both parties that an amount should be appropriated or used and taken from some other fund. I do not know the exact arrangement, but I think every State will participate.

Mr. MICHENER. As a matter of fact, the State of Illinois today is having trouble to get money to feed its starving people. As a matter of fact, in the State of Michigan we are having trouble to get money to run the Government, because the taxes are so high and the bottoms of the taxpayers' pockets have been reached. The State of Ohio, it seems, is the only State in the Union which has as yet appropriated this money. I thank God that Ohio has sufficient money and the taxpayers are willing to appropriate money for this purpose.

So far as Michigan is concerned, I am sure that the legislature of the State has not, in these stringent times, appropriated additional money for this purpose, and it is my belief that they will not. Coming from Michigan, I am going to oppose the bill and think that I am representing a large proportion of the taxpayers of my State in taking this stand. I hope the whole thing will be voted down.

Mr. BOILEAU. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. I yield.

Mr. BOILEAU. The gentleman from Ohio a while ago suggested that the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan had taken some action. With the gentleman's permission I would ask the gentleman from Ohio if he knows what, if anything, the State of Wisconsin has done.

Mr. SECREST. I cannot tell the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. I yield.

Mr. SECREST. I wish to point out to the gentleman that this celebration is to take place in 1937, and I am sure we hope that at that time conditions will be somewhat different from what they are now.

Mr. MICHENER. Let us live within our means and not upon our prospects. That has been our trouble in the past. We spend when it is easy to spend; we spend whenever we get the notion, when the urge is upon us; but we think too little of the pay day. If this Congress is subject to one criticism above all others it is that we are spending, just as the gentleman suggests, without thinking of the pay day that ultimately must come.

The amount involved here is not very great. It is true that the Commissioners are to receive no salaries. At the same time they are to receive all expenses and subsistence while engaged in their duties as commissioners. I have heretofore stated that a director and such help as the commission thinks advisable are to be compensated, and all out of the Federal Treasury. You may say this is "kitchen economy", because we are dealing with \$100,000 rather than \$100,000,000. The time is not far distant when we must begin to practice "kitchen economy." Of course, it is difficult to vote against these appropriations, especially when they affect our respective localities. I am fully mindful of what the Ordinance of 1787 means. It is always well to celebrate occasions of this kind. We cannot, however, financially do the things we would like to do always, and my thought is that our people are more interested in recovery and regaining our normal economic status than they are in celebrating any ordinance or birthday.

Of course, there is always some argument to show that an expenditure is economically sound. In Michigan we have a large tourist trade, as has been suggested. But I do

not believe that this commission will be of any value whatever in bringing tourists to Michigan this year.

Again, whenever the Federal Government appropriates sums like this we throw out bait to the State government. The State then oftentimes feels that it is getting something for nothing, and the State legislature makes appropriation out of the State taxpayers' money. The result is that the State taxpayer only contributes a small part in the Federal appropriation, yet they must have an additional tax in the State because of the appropriation.

This bill does not provide for any specific celebration. This commission will have its headquarters in Washington and will furnish literature and advice to those communities desiring to celebrate. Be it understood that this money which we are appropriating is to be expended largely in the headquarters of the commission.

I know that this bill will pass this body, and I ask the Members to keep track of just what happens after the commission is set up and how the money is expended. I shall be greatly surprised if additional appropriations are not to be asked for in connection with this project. All these things have small beginnings. The George Washington celebration had a small beginning but was a real project, and is still functioning. If we get together all the history in connection with the current celebration, this will cost money. And if you believe that such effort will not be made, then I believe you are mistaken. In short, there is just one way to economize, and that is to stop creating new bureaus, commissions, and offices. The people cannot have everything they want under present economic conditions. Let us devote our efforts to getting back on the track rather than creating more debts.

The work of this commission will be advisory only. No specified celebration in Michigan, as in any other of the States, is provided for. This is not an exposition. We are setting up a board to tell us that we may celebrate if we desire, and that convenience is to cost \$100,000.

Mr. SECREST. Mr. Speaker, the idea for this celebration originated in the minds of a group of citizens in Marietta, Ohio, citizens who are justly proud of the fact that their city was the first to be settled in the vast territory of the old Northwest. Here was the cornerstone of westward expansion. Here began the real growth of the Nation. Here was planted the outpost from which flew the American flag that had but recently led these same men in the long struggle for independence. The citizens of Marietta hope with all justice that the eyes of this Nation shall gaze upon their many historic shrines and the beautiful city that has now replaced the humble cabins of the city's founders.

Representing in Congress this historical city, I introduced this resolution providing for the celebration of the Ordinance of 1787 and the settlement of the Northwest Territory. No document in American history, except the Constitution itself, has done more to establish our democratic form of government and guarantee the preservation of those ideals upon which this Nation was founded and developed to its present greatness.

The President of the United States, realizing the importance of this ordinance in the growth of the Nation, immediately gave his hearty endorsement to this resolution. I wish at this point to read his public statement.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, April 20, 1935.

HON. GEORGE WHITE, Chairman,  
Marietta, Ohio.

DEAR GOVERNOR: I most heartily endorse the proposal that the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787 and of the settlement of the Northwest be celebrated by the joint observance of the Federal Government and of the various States concerned.

Rich in the possession of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution, those documents which established and gave form to our National Government, we, as a people, have perhaps been less informed with respect to that third great charter—the Northwest Ordinance. I trust that this forthcoming anniversary will be seized as the opportune occasion to instill in American minds and hearts the cherished appreciation of the rank and honor that is the rightful due of the "Great Ordinance."



The principles therein embodied served as the highway, broad and safe, over which poured the westward march of our civilization. As the Constitution provided the Federal frame, so the "Great Ordinance" provided for the States to be born of your region, not only the basis of civil government, but a perpetual security of elemental rights. On this plan was the United States built; on the plan of this ordinance we have, State by State, filled in the geographic frame of our domain; and from it we have had no occasion to depart.

I hope to see the most helpful cooperation, both on the part of the Federal Government and your historic States, in the commemoration of an event so full of meaning both to our past development and to the principles of freedom and progress for which we must ever stand.

Very truly yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The Republican Governor of Michigan gave his wholehearted endorsement to this project and recommended to the legislature of Michigan an appropriation sufficient to insure participation of his State in this great celebration.

It has always been my great pleasure and fortune to count among my loyal friends thousands who are members of the Republican Party. I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation and thanks to one who is a member of this Congress, Hon. THOMAS A. JENKINS. He has faithfully supported my efforts in behalf of this resolution. I want, also, to thank the members of the Ohio delegation, both Democratic and Republican, every one of whom signed a petition heartily endorsing this resolution.

I have letters of endorsement from every State Historical Society in the six States formed from the Northwest Territory. The legislature of Ohio has appropriated \$25,000 as Ohio's contribution. The bill making this appropriation received every vote in the State senate regardless of political affiliation. The vote of the State representatives was 97 to 7.

I have a vast number of editorials and articles collected from newspapers in every section of the six States interested in this celebration. I shall not take the time of the House in reading these but without exception they are unanimous in praise of this resolution and the celebration for which it provides.

As a former teacher of American history, I can see the effect this celebration will have in developing character, understanding, and love of country in the hearts and minds of more than 3,000,000 children who daily attend the schools in these six great States.

The stories of our national heroes and the ideals for which they gave every ounce of their strength and even their lives have inspired you to greater effort in behalf of your constituents, just as they have inspired me. Out of this great celebration, I hope will grow in the minds of boys and girls a love of independence, a strength of character, and a desire to serve faithfully and honestly this Nation and its citizens. For those of us who are older, I hope it will serve to renew our faith and to stimulate our efforts to protect from communism and radicalism every principle embodied in this great civil document passed by another Congress in the year of 1787. Let us glance briefly at the history of this ordinance and the principles embodied in it.

For many years seven of the Original Thirteen States had made claim to all of the Northwest Territory between the Allegheny Mountains and the Mississippi River. Many disputes arose concerning those claims, and in 1780 the State of New York ceded her rights in this territory to the United States. The other States soon adopted the same policy.

Naturally the question came before Congress as to what should be done with these newly acquired national lands, the first to come into the possession of the Federal Government. The question was debated for several years, although final disposition was not made of the matter until 1787. The Congress of the United States in that year held sessions in New York City. At the same time the Constitution was being drafted at a convention in Philadelphia. The eyes of the people were focused on the constitutional body. This permitted the Congress to deliberate in a manner almost wholly free from selfish State interests and petty jealousies.

Already a considerable number of individuals had entered the Territory for exploratory purposes. A great group of

Revolutionary soldiers whose personal fortunes had been lost in the war made ready to enter the western lands as soon as a satisfactory government might be authorized by Congress. The Congress had found itself unable to pay the wages of many of these soldiers except in money which was depreciated to approximately 12 cents on the dollar. The soldiers urged that lands in the Northwest Territory be sold them, and that they be permitted to pay the purchase price with the depreciated currency by giving it to the Government at its face value.

Not only were the veterans anxious to enter into the Territory but many Members of Congress felt that the country must be settled to protect it from Great Britain and Spain, neither country of which had truly recognized the territory as belonging to the United States.

Washington, in his farewell orders to his soldiers, had cheered them with these words:

The extensive and fertile region to the west will yield a most happy asylum to those who, fond of domestic enjoyment, are seeking for personal independence.

As early as 1783, 285 officers of the Continental Army had petitioned Congress "to mark out a tract of land in the West as a colony of the United States, in time to be admitted as one of the Confederate States of America." This petition was really the foundation of the "Ohio Company of Association" organized in the "Bunch of Grapes" in Boston, March 3, 1786. The directors of this company sent Gen. S. H. Parsons, of Middleton, Conn., to negotiate the purchase of a tract of land from Congress. Parsons presented his memorial, which was referred to the committee, and returned home. His place was shortly taken by Dr. Cutler, of Ipswich, Mass., to whom goes much of the credit for securing the action of Congress in formulating a policy for the government of the Northwest Territory.

On July 13 the Ordinance of 1787 was passed by Congress. Next to the Constitution itself, which was finally finished a few weeks later, this ordinance stands out as the greatest civil document in American history. It not only formed the basis of government for the Northwest Territory, but for each succeeding territory that was acquired by the United States. It provided for a governor, legislative, and judiciary systems, and further established certain principles and rights which were to be forever guaranteed to the people. Among these was the declaration that "no person who demeans himself in a proper and orderly manner shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments in the said territory." It guaranteed to the inhabitants the writ of habeas corpus, trial by jury, proportionate representation in the legislature, and the privilege of common law.

Another article contains words that set forth a philosophy which alone is the chief cornerstone upon which democratic government rests. This article says:

Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

To give full support to that part of the ordinance, it was provided that lot no. 16 in every township was to be dedicated to the support of public schools. The funds derived from the sale of these original school lands form the bulk of the public-school endowments of the five great States wholly formed from the old Northwest Territory.

Not only did this ordinance furnish the basis of government for all new lands acquired by the United States but the wisdom of its provisions encouraged the settlement of this new land by men of courage and self-reliance. The principles enunciated in the Ordinance of 1787, together with the qualities of character possessed by the early settlers, might be presented with excellent effect on the morale of the Nation.

Every effort has been made by local, State, and National Governments to administer to the physical needs of our people, and no one will say that I have not given my full time and strength during this time when the needs of our people are so great. Nevertheless, it is just as essential that we encourage and preserve the moral and spiritual life of



the Nation as it moves through the dark hours of bitter experience and depression.

If communism is to be fought from our shores, we must forever keep alight the fires of patriotism in the hearts of our children. Every cent of this appropriation should be wisely spent for the purposes of increasing our appreciation and knowledge of those men and those events which made the growth of our Nation possible.

Good government and the principles of good government should be made the ambition of every boy and girl and every adult in any democracy. The elements of courage, faith, self-reliance, and spiritual responsibility for ourselves and those who believe in us should be lifted from the hearts of the Nation's heroes of the past and transplanted in the very souls of the youth and men of today.

Those sacred milestones in our march to self-government and national power should be properly marked as the shrines for generations yet to come. If these ends are ever kept in mind, this celebration will repay the Nation many times by giving us for tomorrow's battles greater inspiration, better character, and nobler government. Such addition to our intangible wealth must certainly appeal to farmer, laborer, and merchant alike.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio, in view of the fact they are quarreling about money.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ZIONCHECK to the amendment offered by Mr. SECREST: Strike out "\$75,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$50,000."

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is one that deserves dignified consideration. I fear that the gentleman from Michigan does not fully understand what it purports to do. It is a bill that does not need to excite or incite anybody's prejudice. Rather it should incite his patriotism. Its purpose is to commemorate one of the greatest events in American history, an event next only to the Declaration of Independence. It is to commemorate the Ordinance of 1787 which stands out as one of the leading accomplishments, political and legislative, of the parliamentary governments of the world. It opened up the great Northwest Territory to settlement. Its preamble carried the greatest guaranty for liberty of action and freedom of conscience to that time ever pronounced. It laid down the principle that religion, morality, and education were necessary to good government and that they should forever be encouraged.

The bill comes to us from probably the most conservative committee of the House, the Committee on the Library, which is always mindful of those things which will tend to spread and intensify Americanism. They favor this bill. They will be sorely disappointed if it is set aside, especially for anything but a good statesmanlike reason.

The question involved is not that of the expenditure of money but of commemorating one of the greatest events in American history. Not to commemorate this great event fittingly would be a blot on the escutcheon of our great country. Under the bill as drawn about \$15,000 will go to each of the great States that were carved out of the Northwest Territory. The Northwest Territory ranks next to the Thirteen Colonies in the importance of contributions to the greatness and glory of our Republic.

We want to celebrate this anniversary in a fitting way and I appeal to my colleagues to lay prejudice aside. If Michigan has not yet made her appropriation, we hope and believe she will. Ohio has done nobly. We have already appropriated \$25,000. We want this movement to be a great success and we want Michigan with us. We want Wisconsin with us, too. The first settlers came into Ohio in 1788. At Marietta in 1788 a small group of New Englanders who had formed themselves into an organization that they called the "Ohio Co." made the first white settlement in that whole new world and within a dozen years many thriving communities had been settled. From that

time on for 100 years the people streamed into the western country. And what kind of people were they? Not the tramp or the bum, but God's finest people. The American pioneer—man and woman—have never been excelled. This movement kept up and people streamed into Ohio from the South, and from the East. From Connecticut, New York, Maine they came; and from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia—why, bless your life, the cream of the earth came into the Ohio Valley. Washington told them of the glories of that land beyond the Ohio River—the beautiful river. They settled up so fast that in 1803 Ohio became a State. The same class of people came to Michigan and to Indiana and to all the other States. Why, certainly we ought to celebrate this great event with dignity. [Applause.]

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. It is a pleasure to yield to one of the most distinguished men in America, a former Governor of the great State of Virginia, Mr. MONTAGUE. [Applause.]

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I am very much interested in the gentleman's observation. I wonder if the great subject about which this commemoration is to take place recalls to the minds of any who wrote the Ordinance of 1787?

Mr. KELLER. Yes; Jefferson.

Mr. EKWALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. EKWALL. As I understand the purport of the gentleman's argument, he wants the people to come across again; am I right?

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Yes. We want this great Government never to fail to do its patriotic duty. The State of Ohio contributes liberally. We contribute more in proportion than we ask from the Government, and we do not ask for ourselves. We want to help the American people realize what religion, morality, and education will do toward establishing a nation.

Mr. Speaker, will not the gentleman from Washington withdraw his amendment?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, the only reason I offered my amendment to the amendment was that the Members from the States interested were quarreling about the amount.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman will withdraw his amendment.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Speaker, with all due respect to my good friend and colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER], I do not agree with him that the expenditure by the Federal Government of \$100,000 to celebrate this great event is a waste of public money. May I remind the House that in the State of Michigan, next to the automobile industry, the tourist trade is the next largest industry. You people who have come up from the South, out from the East and the West, and down from the North, to see us have made this possible. The State of Michigan has on frequent occasions in years gone by—and we hope it will do the same thing again—appropriated at least \$100,000 to two associations organized for the express purpose of selling Michigan to our friends outside the State.

I am sure if they have not already done so, the Governor and the Legislature of the State of Michigan will appropriate their proportionate amount to match this money to carry on this celebration. Fifteen thousand dollars is only too small an amount to be appropriated by any State for a celebration which means millions and millions of dollars to the State, looking at it from the commercial standpoint. It will bring to the Middle West money which has been denied us under other bills, which is needed so much out there for the rehabilitation of one of the richest sections of the United States.



Mr. KELLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. KELLER. Is the gentleman aware of the fact that when this proposition was first made President Roosevelt suggested \$200,000?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I did not know that.

Mr. KELLER. That is true, and that ought to have been the amount specified here.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The amendment was rejected.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MICHENER) there were—ayes 80, noes 12.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently there is not a quorum present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 219, nays 35, not voting 177, as follows:

[Roll No. 85]

YEAS—219

Amlie	Duncan	Lea, Calif.	Robslon, Ky.
Arnold	Dunn, Pa.	Lemke	Rogers, Mass.
Ashbrook	Eagle	Lesinski	Rogers, N. H.
Ayers	Eckert	Lewis, Colo.	Rogers, Okla.
Barden	Ellenbogen	Lord	Romjue
Beam	Engel	Luckey	Ryan
Beiter	Englebright	Lundeen	Sadowski
Biermann	Evans	McClellan	Sanders, La.
Blackney	Farley	McCormack	Sanders, Tex.
Blanton	Fernandez	McFarlane	Sandlin
Bloom	Fiesinger	McGehee	Schaefer
Boileau	Fletcher	McLaughlin	Schulte
Boland	Focht	McLean	Secrest
Boylan	Ford, Calif.	McReynolds	Shanley
Brewster	Gearhart	McSwain	Sisson
Brown, Ga.	Gehrman	Mahon	Smith, Conn.
Buckbee	Gifford	Maloney	Smith, Va.
Buckley, Minn.	Gillette	Mapes	Smith, Wash.
Burdick	Goodwin	Marshall	Smith, W. Va.
Burnham	Granfield	Martin, Colo.	South
Cannon, Mo.	Gray, Ind.	Martin, Mass.	Spence
Carlson	Gray, Pa.	Mason	Starnes
Carmichael	Greenway	Massingale	Stubbs
Cartwright	Greever	Maverick	Sutphin
Castellow	Gregory	Meeks	Sweeney
Cavichia	Guyer	Merritt, N. Y.	Tarver
Chapman	Haines	Miller	Taylor, Colo.
Citron	Hancock, N. Y.	Mitchell, Ill.	Terry
Claiborne	Healey	Monaghan	Thom
Clark, N. C.	Hess	Moran	Thomason
Coffee	Hildebrandt	Mott	Tinkham
Colden	Hill, Knute	Murdock	Tolan
Cooley	Hill, Samuel B.	Nelson	Tonry
Cooper, Tenn.	Hoeppel	Norton	Truax
Costello	Hook	O'Connor	Turpin
Cox	Hull	O'Neal	Utterback
Cravens	Imhoff	Owen	Vinson, Ga.
Crawford	Jacobsen	Parsons	Vinson, Ky.
Cross, Tex.	Jenckes, Ind.	Patman	Wallgren
Crosser, Ohio	Jenkins, Ohio	Patton	Walter
Crowe	Johnson, Okla.	Peterson, Fla.	Warren
Cummings	Johnson, Tex.	Peterson, Ga.	Wearin
Darrow	Jones	Pierce	Weaver
Dear	Kahn	Pittenger	Welch
Deen	Kee	Polk	Werner
Dempsey	Keller	Powers	Whelchel
DeRouen	Kenney	Quinn	White
Dockweiler	Kerr	Rabaut	Whittington
Dondero	Kimball	Ramspeck	Williams
Dorsey	Kloeb	Rankin	Wilson, La.
Doxey	Kniffin	Ransley	Wolcott
Driscoll	Kocalkowski	Reed, Ill.	Wood
Driver	Kvale	Reilly	Zimmerman
Duffey, Ohio	Lambeth	Richards	Zioncheck
Duffy, N. Y.	Larrabee	Robertson	

NAYS—35

Andresen	Ekwall	Houston	Rich
Bacon	Ford, Miss.	Huddleston	Sauthoff
Binderup	Gilchrist	Guldlow	Short
Carpenter	Gwynne	Michener	Taber
Christianson	Halleck	Millard	Taylor, S. C.
Church	Hill, Ala.	Mitchell, Tenn.	Thurston
Cole, N. Y.	Hobbs	Montague	Treadway
Dobbins	Hoffman	Patterson	Turner
Eicher	Hope	Pearson	

NOT VOTING—177

Adair	Dies	Kennedy, Md.	Rayburn
Allen	Dietrich	Kennedy, N. Y.	Reece
Andrew, Mass.	Dingell	Kinzer	Reed, N. Y.
Andrews, N. Y.	Dirksen	Kleberg	Richardson
Arends	Disney	Knutson	Robinson, Utah
Bacharach	Ditter	Kopplemann	Rudd
Bankhead	Doughton	Kramer	Russell
Bell	Doutrich	Lambertson	Sabath
Berlin	Drewry	Lamneck	Schneider
Bland	Dunn, Miss.	Lanham	Schuetz
Boehne	Eaton	Lee, Okla.	Scott
Bolton	Edmiston	Lehibach	Scrugham
Brennan	Faddis	Lewis, Md.	Sears
Brooks	Fenerty	Lloyd	Seger
Brown, Mich.	Ferguson	Lucas	Shannon
Brunner	Fish	McAndrews	Sirovich
Buchanan	Fitzpatrick	McGrath	Snell
Buck	Flannagan	McGroarty	Snyder
Buckley, N. Y.	Frey	McKeough	Somers, N. Y.
Bulwinkle	Fuller	McLeod	Stack
Burch	Fulmer	McMillan	Steagall
Caldwell	Gambrill	Maas	Stefan
Cannon, Wis.	Gasque	Mansfield	Stewart
Carden	Gassaway	Marcantonio	Sullivan
Carter	Gavagan	May	Sumners, Tex.
Cary	Gildea	Mead	Taylor, Tenn.
Casey	Gingery	Merritt, Conn.	Thomas
Celler	Goldsborough	Montet	Thompson
Chandler	Green	Moritz	Tobey
Clark, Idaho	Greenwood	Nichols	Umstead
Cochran	Griswold	O'Brien	Underwood
Cole, Md.	Hamlin	O'Connell	Wadsworth
Collins	Hancock, N. C.	O'Day	West
Colmer	Harlan	O'Leary	Wigglesworth
Connery	Hart	Oliver	Wilcox
Cooper, Ohio	Harter	O'Malley	Wilson, Pa.
Corning	Hartley	Palmisano	Withrow
Crosby	Hennings	Parks	Wolfenden
Crowther	Higgins, Conn.	Perkins	Wolverton
Culkin	Higgins, Mass.	Pettengill	Woodruff
Cullen	Hollister	Peyser	Woodrum
Daly	Holmes	Pfelfer	Young
Darden	Igoe	Plumley	
Delaney	Johnson, W. Va.	Ramsay	
Dickstein	Kelly	Randolph	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Doughton with Mr. Ditter.  
 Mr. Fuller with Mr. Kinzer.  
 Mr. Kleberg with Mr. Woodruff.  
 Mr. Steagall with Mr. Culkin.  
 Mr. Woodrum with Mr. Wolverton.  
 Mr. Mead with Mr. Reed of New York.  
 Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Carter.  
 Mr. Disney with Mr. Bacharach.  
 Mr. Cullen with Mr. Knutson.  
 Mr. Burch with Mr. Wolfenden.  
 Mr. Darden with Mr. Fish.  
 Mr. Kelly with Mr. Hollister.  
 Mr. Bland with Mr. Andrews of New York.  
 Mr. Lewis of Maryland with Mr. Collins.  
 Mr. Bankhead with Mr. Arends.  
 Mr. McAndrews with Mr. Lehibach.  
 Mr. Brunner with Mr. Allen.  
 Mr. May with Mr. Schneider.  
 Mr. Parks with Mr. Scott.  
 Mr. Duncan with Mr. Rudd.  
 Mr. Bell with Mr. Dingell.  
 Mr. Edmiston with Mr. Harter.  
 Mr. Ramsay with Mr. McKeough.  
 Mr. Stack with Mr. Young.  
 Mr. Lloyd with Mr. Sirovich.  
 Mr. Thompson with Mr. Russell.  
 Mr. Colmer with Mr. Gingery.  
 Mr. Higgins of Massachusetts with Mr. Berlin.  
 Mr. Randolph with Mr. Hart.  
 Mr. Cannon of Wisconsin with Mr. Ferguson.  
 Mr. Lee of Oklahoma with Mr. Casey.  
 Mr. Crosby with Mr. Palmisano.  
 Mr. Lucas with Mr. Peyser.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WHITE SWAN SCHOOL DISTRICT 83, WASHINGTON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4297, to provide funds for cooperation with White Swan School District No. 83, Yakima County, Wash., for extension of public-school buildings to be available for Indian children of the Yakima Reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. AYERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 1535) may be substituted for the House bill.



The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50,000 for the purpose of cooperating with White Swan School District No. 88, Yakima County, Wash., for extension and improvement of public-school buildings: *Provided,* That the expenditure of any moneys so appropriated shall be subject to the condition that the schools maintained by said district shall be available to all Indian children of the district on the same terms, except as to payment of tuition, as other children of said school district: *Provided further,* That such expenditures shall be subject to such further conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 4297) was laid on the table.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD, POPLAR, MONT.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5207, for expenditure of funds for cooperation with the public-school board at Poplar, Mont., in the construction or improvement of public-school building to be available to Indian children of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. AYERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute the bill S. 1528 for the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$25,000 for the purpose of cooperating with the public-school board of district no. 9, town of Poplar, Mont.: *Provided,* That the expenditure of any money so authorized shall be subject to the express conditions that the school maintained by the said school district in the said building shall be available to all Indian children of Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont., on the same terms, except as to payment of tuition, as other children of said school district and that accommodations in said enlarged building to the extent of one-half its capacity shall be available for Indian children from the Fort Peck Reservation: *Provided further,* That such expenditures shall be subject to such further conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 5207) was laid on the table.

#### SCHOOL BOARD, BROCKTON, MONT.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5209, to provide funds for cooperation with the school board at Brockton, Mont., in the extension of the public-school building at that place to be available to Indian children of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. AYERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill S. 1526 may be substituted for the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$40,000 for the purpose of cooperating with the public-school board of district no. 55, town of Brockton, and county of Roosevelt, Mont., for the extension and betterment of the public-school building at Brockton, Mont.: *Provided,* That the expenditure of any money so appropriated shall be subject to the express conditions that the school maintained by the said school district in the said building shall be available to all Indian children of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont., on the same terms, except as to payment of tuition, as other children of said school district, and that accommodations in said enlarged building to the extent of one-half its capacity shall be available for Indian

children from the Fort Peck Reservation: *Provided further,* That such expenditures shall be subject to such further conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 5209) was laid on the table.

#### SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 17-H, BIG HORN COUNTY, MONT.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5210, to provide funds for cooperation with school district no. 17-H, Big Horn County, Mont., for extension of public-school buildings, to be available to Indian children.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$158,000 for the purpose of cooperating with School District No. 17-H, Big Horn County, Mont., for the extension and improvement of public-school buildings at Hardin and at Crow Agency: *Provided,* That the expenditure of any moneys so appropriated shall be subject to the condition that the schools maintained by said district shall be available to all Indian children of the school district on the same terms, except as to payment of tuition, as other children of the school district: *Provided further,* That such expenditure shall be subject to such further conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, FRAZER, MONT.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5212, to authorize appropriations for the completion of the public high school at Frazer, Mont.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. AYERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill S. 1530 may be substituted for the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That there is hereby authorized, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$25,000 for the completion of the public high school at Frazer, Mont., and for necessary equipment in connection therewith for manual, laboratory, and other lines of training.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 5212) was laid on the table.

#### SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 27, BIG HORN COUNTY, MONT.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5213, to provide funds for cooperation with school district no. 27, Big Horn County, Mont., for extension of public-school buildings to be available to Indian children.

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object for the purpose of asking a question. I do not expect to object. The 15 bills we are now considering provide for the construction of school buildings to take care of Indian children, and, as I understand it, without the appropriations being made as provided in these bills, it would cost a considerably larger sum of money to take care of them otherwise, would it not?

Mr. AYERS. The statement from the Indian Bureau is that it would cost about three times as much.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$80,000 for the purpose of cooperating with School District No. 27, Big Horn County, Mont., for the extension and improvement of public-school buildings: *Provided,* That the expenditure of any money so appropriated shall be subject to the condition that the schools maintained by said district shall be available to all Indian children of the school district on the same



terms, except as to payment of tuition, as other children of said school district: *Provided further*, That such expenditures shall be subject to such further conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PUBLIC-SCHOOL BOARD AT WOLF POINT, MONT.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5214, to provide funds for cooperation with the public-school board at Wolf Point, Mont., in the construction or improvement of a public-school building to be available to Indian children of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. AYERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar bill (S. 1523) be substituted for the House bill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50,000 for the purpose of cooperating with the public-school board of district no. 45, town of Wolf Point, county of Roosevelt, Mont., for construction, extension, and betterment of the public high-school building at Wolf Point, Mont.: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any money so authorized shall be subject to the express conditions that the school maintained by the said district in the said building shall be available to all Indian children of Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont., on the same terms, except as to payment of tuition, as other children of said school district, and that accommodations in said enlarged building to the extent of one-half its capacity shall be available for Indian children from the Fort Peck Reservation: *Provided further*, That such expenditures shall be subject to such further conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 5214) was laid on the table.

#### HARLEM SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12, BLAINE COUNTY, MONT.

The clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5216, to provide funds for cooperation with Harlem School District No. 12, Blaine County, Mont., for extension of public-school buildings and equipment to be available for Indian children.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$15,000 for the purpose of cooperating with Harlem School District No. 12, Blaine County, Mont., for equipment, extension, and improvements of public high-school buildings at Harlem, Mont.: *Provided*, That the expenditures of any moneys so appropriated shall be subject to the condition that the schools maintained by said district shall be available to all the Indian children of the district on the same terms, except as to payment of tuition, as other children of said school district: *Provided further*, That such expenditures shall be subject to such further conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 28, LAKE AND MISSOULA COUNTIES, MONT.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5500, to provide funds for cooperation with joint school district no. 28, Lake and Missoula Counties, Mont., for extension of public-school buildings to be available to Indian children of the Flathead Indian Reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. AYERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute a similar Senate bill for the House bill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill (S. 1525), as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000 for the purpose of cooperating with joint school district no. 28, Lake and Missoula Counties, Mont.,

for the extension and improvement of public-school buildings, namely, at Arlee in the sum of \$40,000, at Roman in the sum of \$30,000, and at St. Ignatius in the sum of \$30,000: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any money so appropriated shall be subject to the condition that the schools maintained by said district shall be available to all Indian children of the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont., on the same terms, except as to payment of tuition, as other children of said school district: *Provided further*, That such expenditures shall be subject to such further conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 5500) was laid on the table.

#### SCHOOL BOARD AT MEDICINE LAKE, MONT.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6315, to provide funds for cooperation with the school board at Medicine Lake, Mont., in construction of a public-school building to be available to Indian children of the village of Medicine Lake, Sheridan County, Mont.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$25,000 for the purpose of cooperating with the public-school board of district no. 7, Sheridan County, Mont., for the construction, extension, and betterment of a public-school building at Medicine Lake, Mont.: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any money so appropriated shall be subject to the express conditions that the school maintained by the said school district in the said building shall be available to all Indian children of the village of Medicine Lake, Sheridan County, Mont., on the same terms, except as to payment of tuition, as other children of said school district: *And provided further*, That such expenditures shall be subject to such further conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MARYSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 325, SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASH.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3999, to provide funds for cooperation with Marysville School District No. 325, Snohomish County, Wash., for extension of public-school buildings to be available for Indian children.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. AYERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute a similar Senate bill (S. 1533) for the House bill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$38,000 for the purpose of cooperating with Marysville School District, No. 325, Snohomish County, Wash., for extension and improvements of school buildings: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any moneys so appropriated shall be subject to the condition that the schools maintained by said district shall be available to all the Indian children of the district on the same terms, except as to payment of tuition, as other children of said school district: *Provided further*, That such expenditures shall be subject to such further conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 3999) was laid on the table.

#### SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 23, POLSON, MONT.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5499) to provide funds for cooperation with school district no. 23, Polson, Mont., in the improvement and extension of school buildings to be available to both Indian and white children.

There was no objection.

Mr. AYERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the bill S. 1524 be substituted.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$40,000 for the purpose of cooperating with school district no. 23, Polson, Mont., in the improvement and extension of public-school buildings: *Provided*, That the schools

maintained by the district shall be available to both Indian and white children without discrimination, except that tuition may be paid for Indian children attending in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That such expenditures shall be subject to such further conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

#### PUBLIC-SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN GLACIER COUNTY, MONT.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5215) to provide funds for cooperation with public-school districts in Glacier County, Mont., in the improvement and extension of school buildings to be available to both Indian and white children.

There being no objection, the bill S. 1522 was substituted, and the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000, of which \$60,000 is to be used for the purpose of cooperating with school district no. 9 in Glacier County, Mont., in the improvement and extension of high-school buildings, and \$40,000 to be used in the improvement and extension of school buildings in other public-school districts in said Glacier County: *Provided*, That said schools shall be available to both white and Indian children without discrimination, except that tuition may be paid for Indian children attending in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That such expenditures shall be subject to such further conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

#### PUBLIC-SCHOOL BUILDING, ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION, CALIF.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1395) to provide funds for cooperation with the public-school board at Covelo, Calif., in the construction of public-school buildings to be available to Indian children of the Round Valley Reservation, Calif.

There being no objection, the bill S. 1536 was substituted for the House bill.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, from any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50,000 for the purpose of cooperating with the Round Valley Union High School District Board of School Trustees, town of Covelo, and county of Mendocino, Calif., for construction of a new public high-school plant at Covelo, Calif.: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any money so appropriated shall be subject to the express conditions that the school maintained by the said school district in the said building shall be available to all Indian children on the same terms, except as to payment of tuition, as other children of said school district: *Provided further*, That such expenditures shall be subject to such further conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

#### VOLUNTEER OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN WHO SERVED IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS BEYOND THE PERIOD OF THEIR ENLISTMENT

The Clerk called the next bill on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 2024, for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Reserving the right to object, this bill proposes to refund transportation to these officers, and goes back 37 years. It will affect about 10,000 Spanish War veterans. The Committee on Pensions has just reported favorably a bill known as the "Smith bill", which will affect favorably 250,000 Spanish War veterans and require an annual appropriation by the Federal Government of around \$50,000,000.

We are very hopeful that this bill will be enacted into law and signed by the President. Pending the consideration of

that legislation, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. CHRISTIANSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRUAX. Yes.

Mr. CHRISTIANSON. Does not this bill cover an entirely different subject matter? The bill the gentleman alludes to is a pension bill, and this is for reimbursing the American soldier who served in the Philippines who did not receive his travel pay, while others received theirs.

Mr. TRUAX. That is true, but the point I make is this. If we pass this bill now, requiring the additional expenditure of \$5,000,000 or more, I believe it will prejudice this other bill becoming a law, because it is a question as to the additional expenditures involved in each year, if this bill becomes a law. Therefore I think that we should benefit the greater number of soldiers, 250,000, as against the 10,000, first.

Mr. CHRISTIANSON. Mr. Speaker, I believe we should not prejudice the interest of particular soldiers affected by this bill, by waiting until the other bill comes before us for consideration.

Mr. TRUAX. May I say to the gentleman that the majority of the Spanish-American War veterans are for the pension bill first, and then they hope that this bill will be given consideration next.

Mrs. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRUAX. Yes.

Mrs. KAHN. This claim is a claim due these soldiers. They did not get their travel pay because of a technicality. These men were in the Philippines. The men who were mustered out were given their travel pay. These men who stayed in the Philippines were not, owing to the fact that they should have been mustered out and sworn in again. It was negligence or an oversight. These men stayed in the Philippines and continued doing their duty there. This has nothing to do with pensions, it has nothing to do with the other bill. These men continued in the Philippines, doing their duty there at the request of their Government, but because of the technicality of mustering them out one minute and swearing them in the next they have been deprived of their travel pay. It is something that we have owed these men for years. It is a just and fair claim. I do not see why it should wait for another bill that affects an entirely different class and is something given to them for an entirely different reason.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman from California that I concur in what she has said, but there are also other debts and moral obligations to all of our soldiers, one of which is the payment of the bonus at the present time.

Mrs. KAHN. I voted for the bonus but that has nothing to do with this.

Mr. TRUAX. I believe that we should take care of 250,000 veterans first instead of first taking care of only 10,000.

Mrs. KAHN. Why not take care of 10,000 first and then take care of the rest later?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for the payment of a direct obligation on the part of the United States to the veterans who remained in the Philippines. I definitely recall that as an inducement to reenlistment, those who stayed behind and reenlisted were promised that they would receive as a bonus for staying in the Philippines for another enlistment their travel pay. This bill provides for the payment of that obligation and I hope the gentleman from Ohio will not object.

Mr. TRUAX. I am not objecting. I ask that the bill be passed over without prejudice so that we can know more about the status of this pending pension measure.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mrs. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.



## INDIAN CHILDREN IN QUEETS, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WASH.

Mr. AYERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of Calendar No. 113, H. R. 6651, to provide funds for cooperation with the school board at Queets, Wash., in the construction of a public-school building to be available to Indian children in the village of Queets, Jefferson County, Wash. It is another one of those school bills, but is out of order on the calendar. I ask this, so that they may be considered together.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Montana asks unanimous consent to consider Calendar No. 113 at the present time. Is there objection?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

## ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1414) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the eastern district of Virginia.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? This bill requires three objectors.

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, I object. This is a bill creating another additional judge for the eastern district of Virginia. I know of Federal district judges in our State who are doing more work than some of the judges in other parts of the country, and we are more in need of a district judge down there. Under the circumstances I object.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlemen reserve their objections?

Mr. McFARLANE. Yes.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve my objection.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I reserve my objection.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, at this late hour in the day I fear that any explanation I might make would not change the views of these gentlemen.

Mr. McFARLANE. I will be very glad to ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice, if it would convenience the gentleman.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I would appreciate that very much.

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

## ADDITIONAL JUDGES, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7057, to provide for the appointment of 2 additional judges for the southern district of New York and 1 additional judge for the eastern district of New York.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TRUAX, Mr. McFARLANE, and Mr. GRANFIELD objected.

## CLAIMS OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MINNESOTA

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2049, to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota to submit claims to the Court of Claims", approved May 14, 1926 (44 Stat. L. 555).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. McFARLANE, Mr. BACON, and Mr. TRUAX objected.

## COMMEMORATION OF BATTLE OF ACKIA, MISS.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3003, to provide for the commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Ackia, Miss., and the establishment of the Ackia Battleground National Monument, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Reserving the right to object, it is my understanding that the author of this bill voluntarily reduced the amount from \$25,000 to \$15,000. With that understanding as to the amendment, I will have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That a national commission to be known as the "Ackia Battle Memorial Commission" and which shall be composed of five commissioners to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, one member to represent the Chickasaw Indians and one the French-speaking people of the United States, be, and is hereby, authorized and established to investigate and recommend to said Secretary what lands should be acquired and administered as a national monument to be known as the "Ackia Battleground National Monument", and to prepare plans and programs for the commemoration in May 1936 of the two hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Ackia.

SEC. 2. That the commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be paid their actual or necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized in his discretion to acquire, by purchase or by condemnation and/or accept by donation in behalf of the United States, such lands, easements, and buildings as may be recommended by the said Ackia Battle Memorial Commission, and when title satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior shall have been vested in the United States such area or areas shall be, upon proclamation of the President, established, dedicated, and set apart as a public monument for the benefit and enjoyment of the people and shall be known as the "Ackia Battleground National Monument": *Provided*, That such area or areas shall include, at least, the site of the Battle of Ackia and the Indian village.

SEC. 4. That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$25,000 to conduct the memorial celebration, erect a memorial to the Chickasaw people, meet the expenses of the commission, and to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. The administration, protection, and development of the aforesaid national monument shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ZIONCHECK: On page 2, line 25, strike out "\$25,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$15,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## APPROPRIATION FOR SIOUX INDIANS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6771, to authorize an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the act of May 3, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 484).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BACON, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. TRUAX objected.

Mr. WERNER. Will the gentlemen reserve their objections?

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, the Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures wishes to go into this bill in more detail. At his request I am going to object. It is not personal with me, but he is entitled to look into it more closely. If the gentleman wishes to have it passed over, I will agree to that.

Mr. WERNER. I would rather have the gentleman do that, but this bill merely provides for the payment of sums of money which were ordered audited by the Interior Department in the Seventy-first Congress.

Mr. BACON. As I stated, the Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures desires a little more time to look into this question further. He is necessarily absent on account of illness.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BACON]?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that Calendar No. 102 has exactly the same status. The author of that bill is now very busy in a session of the Committee on Ways and Means. In all fairness to him, I suggest that the gentleman from New York make the same request with respect to that bill.

Mr. BACON. But there were three objections to that bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York that this bill be passed over without prejudice?

There was no objection.

PUNISHMENT FOR ROBBING CUSTODIANS OF GOVERNMENT MONEYS OR PROPERTY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5360, providing for punishment for the crime of robbing or attempting to rob custodians of Government moneys or property.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Reserving the right to object—

Mr. LUCKEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman if he does not think it would be advisable to recommit this bill to the committee?

Mr. LUCKEY. The committee is working on that now.

Mr. DOBBINS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield.

Mr. DOBBINS. I do not believe that the recommitment of this bill would accomplish anything. It was rather thoroughly considered. It did not merely receive perfunctory consideration. I think the language to which objection was made the previous day when this bill was considered, while it may be unusual language, it has been in the statute a great many years. Since the objection was made the other day I have taken up the matter with the legal adviser and with the inspection force of the Post Office Department. They feel it would be extremely dangerous to change the language of the statute as it is now. As to new language being incorporated in the act, I see no objection to changing it in the manner suggested by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Wolcott] at the last hearing of the Consent Calendar.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I stated at that time that I thought it was a very poorly drafted bill, and I had hoped the committee would redraft it and report it out. I do not insist upon my amendment so far as the penalty is concerned. I think it is a very bad way to leave legislation, making it mandatory upon a judge to give a particular sentence, and no more and no less.

If the committee want it that way, however, I have no objection. I think, however, for the purpose of safeguarding the integrity of our work here the language on page 1 should be amended.

Mr. DOBBINS. The amendment the gentleman from Michigan has in mind is acceptable to the committee.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Otherwise I have no objection to the bill.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield.

Mr. TRUAX. I ask the gentleman why we should pass any law placing a penalty of 25 years' imprisonment on someone who attacks a postal employee? Why should we not make it apply also to the criminal, to the burglar who enters a person's home? For instance, we have a law that makes life imprisonment mandatory for anyone who burglarizes a bank.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Replying to the gentleman from Ohio, I doubt whether the Federal Government would have jurisdiction to enact legislation making it a felony to enter a person's home for the purpose of committing burglary or any other offense. This bill is confined to assaults on Federal law-enforcement officers. For that reason, I have no objection to it. I do not want to see them federalize all the criminal laws of the States, and this bill does not do it; it merely amends existing law with respect to assault with intent to commit robbery.

Mr. TRUAX. Does not the gentleman believe such a law would be a good thing to protect the homes of our citizens?

Mr. WOLCOTT. It might be a good law, but I do not think it would be advisable for the Federal Government to pass such a law unless an interstate question was involved; and I understand the Congress already has passed legisla-

tion making it a Federal offense for a fugitive from justice to cross a State line. I think that is as far as we should go.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is, Is there objection to the request that the bill may be passed over without prejudice?

Mr. DOBBINS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. With the understanding that my amendment will be incorporated in the bill I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. DOBBINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. TRUAX. Yes.

Mr. DOBBINS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Ohio objects to the 25-year penalty provided in this bill. The penalty clause is not new legislation. If this bill is not passed, the statute will still contain the mandatory 25-year penalty.

The only purpose of the pending bill is to extend the protection of the present law to property of the United States in the custody of its postal officials, the same as it now extends that protection to mail matter in the custody of postal officials. Aside from that, it makes no change in the law. It just includes property of the United States in addition to mail matter which is protected; and let me say there are many custodians of postal stations who have a great amount of money in their custody but little mail; for instance, in those substations where money orders are sold. If a bandit attacks those employees seeking that money, there is no way to prosecute the bandit under the present law, but if he is merely after a postal card or a letter he can be prosecuted.

I think this makes a salutary change in the law. It is advocated by the Post Office Department and it seems to me there ought to be no objection to it.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that I think we ought to have some salutary laws that will protect the Government and its property from the Wall Street bandits.

Mr. DOBBINS. That might be proposed, Mr. Speaker, by way of an amendment and considered on its own merits.

Mr. TRUAX. Will the gentleman offer that as an amendment?

Mr. DOBBINS. I will keep still while the gentleman from Ohio offers it.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I want to offer that amendment at the next session, and, therefore, I object.

Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2756, authorizing the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska to bring suit in the United States Court of Claims, and conferring jurisdiction upon said court to hear, examine, adjudicate, and enter judgment upon any and all claims which said Indians may have, or claim to have, against the United States, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. This bill requires three objections. Is there objection to its consideration?

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

There being no further objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of this act the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska shall be defined to be all those Indians of the whole or mixed blood of the Tlingit and Haida Tribes who were residing in Russian America, now called the Territory of Alaska, on March 30, 1867, in the region known and described as "southeastern Alaska", lying east of the one hundred and forty-first meridian, and their descendants of the whole or mixed blood now living in the Territory of Alaska, or in the United States, or elsewhere.*

SEC. 2. All claims of whatever nature, legal or equitable, which the said Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska may have, or claim to have, against the United States, for lands or other tribal, community, or individual property rights, taken from them by the United States without compensation therefor, or for the failure or refusal of the United States to compensate them for said lands or other tribal community, or individual property rights, claimed to be owned by said Indians, and which the United States appropriated to its own uses and purposes without the



consent of said Indians, at the time of the purchase of the said Russian America, now Alaska, from Russia, or at any time since that date and prior to the passage and approval of this act, shall be submitted to the said Court of Claims by said Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska for the settlement and determination of the equitable and just value thereof, and the amount equitably and justly due to said Indians from the United States therefor; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said Court of Claims to hear the evidence in support of such claims and to render judgment and decree thereon; to dismiss said claim or claims if found to be inequitable and unjust, and to render judgment or decree thereon in favor of said Indians and against the United States for such sum as said court shall find to be equitable and just for the reasonable value of their said property, if any was so taken by the United States without the consent of the said Indians and without compensation therefor; that from the decision of the Court of Claims in any suit or suits prosecuted under the authority of this act an appeal may be taken by either party, as in other cases, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Sec. 3. That the claim or claims of said Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska may be presented and prosecuted separately or jointly in one or more suits, by petition setting out the facts briefly upon which they base their demands for relief and judgment or decree; the petition may be amended when necessary more fully or specifically to set forth their said claim or claims, and said suit or suits shall be filed in said Court of Claims within 5 years after the date of the passage of this act; such suit or suits shall make the said Indians parties plaintiff and the United States party defendant, and the final judgment or decree shall conclude and forever settle the claim or claims so presented; the Court of Claims shall have full authority by proper orders and process to bring in and make parties to such suit or suits any and all persons deemed by it necessary or proper to the final determination of the matters in controversy; such petition or petitions may be verified by any attorney or attorneys employed by said Indians, which verification may be upon information and belief as to the facts alleged; a true copy of the written contract or contracts by which such attorney or attorneys are employed by said Indians to represent them in such suit or suits shall be filed in said Court of Claims, and a copy served upon the Attorney General of the United States, with the filing or service of the original petition or petitions, as their authority by the said attorney or attorneys to so appear in said suit or suits for said Indians and to prosecute their said claim or claims in said Court of Claims.

Sec. 4. That if any claim or claims shall be submitted to said court it shall hear and settle the equitable and just rights therein, notwithstanding lapse of time, or statutes of limitations, or the fact that the said claim or claims have not been presented to any other tribunal, or the fact that said Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska may have been made citizens of the United States by the act of Congress of June 2, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 253), or by any other law of the United States, or the fact that the said Indians, or any of them, either individually or collectively, prior to the passage and approval of this act, may have severed their tribal relations with the said Tlingit and Haida Indians. Any payment which may have been made by the United States or moneys heretofore or hereafter expended to date of award for the benefit of the said Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska, made under specific appropriations for the support, education, health, and civilization of said Indians, including purchase of lands, shall not be pleaded as an estoppel but may be pleaded by way of set-off.

Sec. 5. Official letters, papers, documents, and public records, or certified copies thereof, from the files and records of the United States, or the Territory of Alaska, and Russian documents and similar records, and historical data and books prepared by American or other standard historians or authors, relating to the subject matter in controversy in said suit or suits, may be used in evidence by either party, and the departments of the United States Government shall give the attorneys for both parties access to such papers, correspondence, and documents, and furnish such certified copies thereof as may be necessary in the premises free of cost.

Sec. 6. That upon filing the petition or petitions of the said Alaska Indians in the Court of Claims, and when the issues are formed by the pleading, the Court of Claims shall appoint a commissioner or commissioners under the provisions of the act of February 24, 1925 (43 Stat. L. 964), who shall have the aid of a stenographer to take the testimony to be used in the investigation of such claims. In addition to the present powers of such commissioner to take such testimony, he is hereby authorized to take the testimony of said Alaska Indians and their witnesses at such place or places in Alaska as are most convenient for said Indians and their witnesses; that the said Alaska Indians shall produce their witnesses in Alaska at such times and places as said commissioner shall direct, at their own expense, but the expenses of said commissioner and stenographer shall be paid by the United States out of the funds provided for such purposes in the said act of February 24, 1925, and no costs shall be assessed against the said Alaska Indian in said suit or suits at any time.

Sec. 7. That for the purpose of determining who are Tlingit or Haida Indians of Alaska and entitled to receive from the United States an equal share of any judgment or appropriation made to pay said claim or claims, in case judgment or decree and appropriation shall finally be made in their favor by the Court of Claims and Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, shall cause a roll to be made of such Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska as he finds from the evidence are entitled to share equally in said compensation claimed

for said property so described in said petition or petitions in said suit or suits. Any person claiming to be entitled to receive an equal share of said amount so found in favor of said Indians, if any, may make application in writing to the Secretary of the Interior for enrollment as one of the said Indians defined in section 1 of this act, within 2 years from the date of this act, and his or her right thereto, as a descendant of any such Indian or Indians, may be based upon proof of his or her ancestors' residence in Alaska on March 30, 1867, and it shall not be necessary to establish a marriage except according to the custom of said Indians; such findings and enrollment by the Secretary of the Interior shall be accepted as prima facie proof of the right of such Indian to share equally with all other said Indians on said roll in the distribution of said fund, if any, is adjudged due to said Indians in said suit or suits.

Sec. 8. The amount of any judgment obtained in favor of said Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska shall be paid to them in three equal annual installments, the first of which shall become due and payable on the approval of the act of Congress making the first appropriation for paying the same, and the other two installments shall be paid in 1 and 2 years following the first payments, with interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum from the date of judgment until paid; said payments shall be made to said Indians by the Secretary of the Interior, per capita, in equal shares, to all those Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska whose names shall appear upon the roll so made by the Secretary of the Interior as hereinabove authorized; in case the name of any other Tlingit or Haida Indian of Alaska, as defined in section 1 of this act, shall be added to the roll after any payment has been made, he or she shall be paid his or her equal share, and the Secretary of the Interior shall be authorized to readjust the fund so that every such authorized Indian shall finally receive an equal share with all others.

Sec. 9. That upon the final determination of any suit or suits instituted under this act, if there is judgment for the plaintiff Indians, the Court of Claims shall inquire into the agreement or contract which said Indians have made with their attorneys for compensation for their services in said suit or suits, and if said Court of Claims shall find that such services have been faithfully performed by said attorneys, it shall make a finding to that effect and adjudge that said attorneys' compensation shall be paid as agreed upon in said contract out of the first appropriation made for the payment of the sum found due to said Indians, but in no case to exceed 10 percent of the amount of the total recovery, and said sum so found to be due to said attorneys shall be paid in full out of the sums so found due to said Indians, at the time of the first payment to the said Indians, and the remainder of said total sum due to said Indians shall be paid to them as provided in section 8 of this act.

Sec. 10. A copy of the petition and other pleadings and briefs in said suit or suits brought under this act shall be served upon the Attorney General of the United States, and he, or some attorney from the Department of Justice to be designated by him, is hereby directed to appear and defend the interests of the United States in such case or cases.

#### With the following committee amendments:

Strike the word "were" line 6, page 1, and insert in lieu thereof the word "are"; strike the words "On March 30, 1867" in line 7, page 1.

On page 2, line 2, after the word "meridian", change the comma to a period and strike out the remainder of the section to the end of line 4.

On page 2, line 8, insert the word "or" after the word "tribal"; strike out the comma after the word "community" and strike out the words "or individual".

On page 2, line 11, insert the word "or" after the word "tribal"; strike out the comma after "community".

On page 2, line 12, strike out the words "or individual."

On page 2, line 22, strike out the word "of" after the word "Court."

On page 2, line 23, strike out the word "claims" before the words "to hear."

On page 2, line 23, strike out the words "the evidence in support of."

On page 2, line 24, strike out the semicolon after the word "thereon" and strike out the words "to dismiss said claim." Line 25, page 2, and line 1, page 3, should be stricken out, and in line 2, page 3, strike out the words "against the United States."

Page 3, lines 12 and 14, after the word "petition", insert the words "or petitions."

Page 3, line 13, strike out the word "briefly."

Page 3, line 17, strike the word "five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "seven."

Page 3, line 24, strike out the word "persons" and insert the word "parties."

Page 4, lines 7, 8, and 9, strike out the words "and a copy served upon the Attorney General of the United States with a filing or service of the original petition or petitions."

In section 4, page 4, line 22, strike out the words "either individually or."

In section 5, page 5, line 16, after the word "documents", insert "as are in the files", and in lines 16, 17, and 18, strike out the words "and furnish such certified copies thereof as may be necessary in the premises free of cost."

Section 6, page 5, strike out lines 19 and 20 and the words "the issues are formed by the pleadings" in line 21.



Page 5, line 22, after the word "appoint", insert the words "at the proper time."

Page 5, line 24, before the word "who", insert the words "and acts supplemental thereto."

Page 6, lines 11 and 12, strike out "no cost shall be assessed against the said Alaska Indians in said suit or suits at any time" and insert the words "said supplemental acts."

Strike all of sections 7 and 8 from pages 6, 7, and 8 and insert in lieu thereof revised sections as follows:

"Sec. 7. That Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska who are entitled to share in any judgment or appropriation made to pay said claim or claims shall consist of all persons of Tlingit or Haida blood, living in or belonging to any local community of these tribes in the territory described in section 1 of this act. Each tribal community shall prepare a roll of its tribal membership, which roll shall be submitted to a Tlingit and Haida central council for its approval. The said central council shall prepare a combined roll of all communities and submit it to the Secretary of the Interior for approval. Approval of the roll by the said Secretary of the Interior shall operate as final proof of the right of such Indian communities to share in the benefits of this act as set forth in section 8.

"Sec. 8. The amount of any judgment in favor of said Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska, after payment of attorneys' fees, shall be apportioned to the different Tlingit and Haida communities listed in the roll provided for in section 7 in direct proportion to the number of names on each roll, and shall become an asset thereof, and shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of each community, and such funds shall bear interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum, and shall be expended from time to time upon requisition by the said communities by and with advice and consent of the Secretary of the Interior, and under regulations as he may prescribe for the future economic security and stability of said Indian groups, through the acquisition or creation of productive economic instruments and resources of public benefit to such Indian communities: *Provided, however*, That the interest on such funds may be used for beneficial purposes such as the relief of distress, emergency relief, and health: *Provided, further*, That none of the funds above indicated or the interest thereon shall ever be used for per capita payments."

Page 8, section 9, line 18, strike out the word "first"; in lines 22 and 23, strike out the words "at the time of the first payment to the said Indians"; line 24, strike out the words "paid to them" and insert the word "expended."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### INDIAN BUFFALO HUNT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5263, to purchase and erect in the city of Washington the group of statuary known as the "Indian Buffalo Hunt."

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

#### SCHOOL BOARD, QUEETS, WASH.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6651, to provide funds for cooperation with the school board at Queets, Wash., in the construction of a public-school building to be available to Indian children of the village of Queets, Jefferson County, Wash.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. AYERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 1534) may be substituted for the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of cooperating with the public-school board of district no. 20, Jefferson County, Wash., for the construction, extension, and betterment of a public-school building at Queets, Wash.: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any money so appropriated shall be subject to the express conditions that the school maintained by the said school district in the said building shall be available to all Indian children of the village of Queets and Jefferson County, Wash., on the same terms, except as to payment of tuition, as other children of said school district: *Provided further*, That such expenditures shall be subject to such further conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar bill (H. R. 6651) was laid on the table.

#### INTERSTATE REFERENCE BUREAU

The Clerk called the next resolution, House Joint Resolution 156, to make available to Congress the services and data of the Interstate Reference Bureau.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order against the resolution because it is not accompanied by a report in conformity with subsection 2 of rule XVIII. The report reads:

The Committee on the Library, having had under consideration House Joint Resolution 156, do respectfully report the same with the recommendation that it do pass.

I realize, of course, that the sufficiency of the report is not a question for the Chair. It is always a question for the House, under the precedents of the House. My point of order goes not alone to the sufficiency of the report, but to the fact that the report is not in keeping with the spirit of the rule. The recommendation of the committee does not constitute a report in substantial compliance with the rule. I say this for the reason that the rule undoubtedly was adopted so that the House might be informed on the merits of each bill.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, may I say that we have enough objectors over here to stop this resolution. I for one will object to the resolution, and I understand there are two more objections over here.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan has the floor at the present time.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this rule was to provide that the House be informed at least in substance on the merits of each bill.

I do not know what the American Legislators' Association is, and I do not know what the Interstate Reference Bureau is, and I do not know what is meant by the language of the bill where it states that the sum of \$40,000 is to be hereafter annually expended by the American Legislators' Association for the maintenance of the said Interstate Reference Bureau. I do not know what jurisdiction this Congress has over the American Legislators' Association that would warrant our enacting legislation compelling them to raise that amount of money, or which would permit us to appropriate that money for this purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I therefore renew my point of order that the recommendation of the committee does not constitute a report in compliance with the provisions of subdivision 2 of rule XVIII.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is ready to rule.

This point was raised in 1884 when a bill which provided for the issuance of circulating notes to national-banking associations was called up for consideration. The point of order was made that the report accompanying the bill, containing nothing further than a recommendation for its passage, was not a sufficient compliance with the rule. The Chair understands the same point has been made by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Wolcott] against the report on this bill, which reads as follows:

The Committee on the Library, having had under consideration House Joint Resolution 156, do respectfully report the same with the recommendation that it do pass.

In ruling upon the point of order in 1884—and the decision may be found in Hinds' Precedents, volume II, section 1339—Speaker Carlisle said:

The Chair can only say what has been frequently said before upon similar points—that it is not within the province of the Chair to decide upon the sufficiency of a report made by a committee of the House. All that the rule requires is that a report shall be submitted in writing, without specifying the nature of the report, and if that provision of the rule is complied with, the Chair must entertain the report.

The argument of the gentleman from Iowa—



Said Speaker Carlisle—

may be a very proper one to address to the House itself upon a motion to recommit the bill for a report containing further and more specific information; but the gentleman will see at once that if the Chair should undertake to decide such questions the reception of all reports would depend upon the judgment of the Chair as to whether they were full or sufficiently explanatory of the measure to which they referred. So that point of order must be overruled.

The Chair therefore overrules the point of order.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. McFARLANE, Mr. TRUAX, and Mr. ZIONCHECK objected.

#### H. C. BRENNER REALTY & FINANCE CORPORATION

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1855, to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act authorizing H. C. Brenner Realty & Finance Corporation, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near a point between Cherokee and Osage Street, St. Louis, Mo.", approved February 13, 1931.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McFARLANE, Mr. TRUAX, and Mr. ZIONCHECK objected.

#### PROTECTION OF AMERICAN AND PHILIPPINE LABOR

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7348, to protect American and Philippine labor and to preserve an essential industry, and for other purposes.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, by request of the Chairman of the Insular Affairs Committee, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice. It is my understanding that the chairman is obtaining a rule from the Rules Committee to bring this bill before the House for consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSOURI RIVER AT BROWNVILLE, NEBR.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7081, to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Brownville, Nebr.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge authorized by act of Congress approved February 26, 1929, heretofore extended by acts of Congress approved June 10, 1930, March 4, 1933, and June 12, 1934, to be built by the Brownville Bridge Co. across the Missouri River, at or near Brownville, Nebr., are hereby further extended 1 and 3 years, respectively, from June 12, 1935.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS WABASH RIVER NEAR MEROM, SULLIVAN COUNTY, IND.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7083, to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Wabash River at or near Merom, Sullivan County, Ind.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, the author of the bill asked that this bill be passed over without prejudice. The gentleman is absent at the moment.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Ohio submit that request?

Mr. TRUAX. I make the request, Mr. Speaker, that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

#### PUBLIC-BUILDING PROJECTS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 97, to require contractors on public-building projects to name their subcon-

tractors, materialmen, and supply men, and for other purposes.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I object.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN PUERTO RICO

The Clerk called the next resolution, House Joint Resolution 27, providing for the extension of cooperative work of the Geological Survey to Puerto Rico.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this joint resolution be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. IGLESIAS. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the request that the joint resolution be passed over.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the provisions of law authorizing the making of topographic and geological surveys and conducting investigations relating to mineral and water resources by the United States Geological Survey in various portions of the United States be, and the same are hereby, extended to authorize such surveys and investigations in Puerto Rico.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS THE SABINE RIVER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6987, authorizing the State of Louisiana and the State of Texas to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Sabine River at or near a point where Louisiana Highway No. 7 meets Texas Highway No. 87.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in order to facilitate interstate commerce, improve the Postal Service, and provide for military and other purposes, the State of Louisiana and the State of Texas be, and are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Sabine River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near a point where Louisiana Highway No. 7 meets Texas Highway No. 87, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters", approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the State of Louisiana and the State of Texas all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ABOLISHMENT OF THE PUERTO RICAN HURRICANE RELIEF COMMISSION

The Clerk called the next resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 88, to abolish the Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission and transfer its functions to the Secretary of the Interior.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission, created by joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of Porto Rica", approved December 21, 1928, is hereby abolished and all of the functions of the said Commission, together with its employees, records, supplies, equipment, and property of every kind, and unexpended balances of appropriations, are hereby transferred to the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior, to be administered under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That personnel now temporarily assigned to the Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission from the War Department and from the Department of Agriculture shall, without in any way affecting their permanent status in such Departments, continue to serve in their present capacity, but under supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, until June 30, 1935, unless sooner relieved by the Secretary of the Interior, and that the length of such service shall not be continued

beyond June 30, 1935, except by special agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the heads of the other Departments concerned.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the word "Rica" and insert "Rico."

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS FOR UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6800, authorizing the construction of buildings for the United States High Commissioner to the government of the commonwealth of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### ASSIGNMENT OF LINE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY FOR AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING DUTY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6204, to authorize the assignment of officers of the line of the Navy for aeronautical engineering duty only, and for other purposes.

The bill was passed over.

#### AMENDING SECTION 12 OF THE ACT APPROVED MAY 18, 1920

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6629) to amend section 12 of the act approved May 18, 1920 (41 Stat. 604; U. S. C., title 34, sec. 896), as amended.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the language of this bill was incorporated in the corporation bill, I ask that this bill be stricken from the calendar and laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### NAVAL RESERVE AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE

The Clerk called the next bill on the calendar, H. R. 5731, to amend in certain particulars the act approved February 28, 1925, entitled "An act to provide for the creation, organization, administration, and maintenance of a Naval Reserve and a Marine Corps Reserve, as amended, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the Naval Affairs Committee has provided for a full investigation, I ask that this bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### THE U. S. S. "OLYMPIA"

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7220) to provide for the use of the U. S. S. *Olympia* as a memorial to the men and women who served the United States in the War with Spain.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. TRUAX. I object.

#### AMENDING SECTION 1383 OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the next bill on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 4767, to amend section 1383 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 1383 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Every officer of the Supply Corps of the United States Navy shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give good and sufficient bond to the United States, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy and in such sum as the Secretary of the Navy may direct, faithfully to account for all public funds and property which he may receive: *Provided, That such requirement may, in*

the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be waived in the case of officers of the Supply Corps who are not accountable for public funds or public property."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, strike out the words "to read as follows" and insert "by striking out the period at the end of the section, inserting in lieu thereof a colon, and by adding the following:"

Page 1, strike out lines 7, 8, 9, 10, and on page 2, strike out lines 1 and 2 to the colon.

On page 2, line 4, after the word "of", insert the word "such", and in lines 4 and 5, strike out the words "of the Supply Corps."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 1212) to amend section 1383 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and to strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute the House bill (H. R. 4767), as amended, just passed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to take up for consideration the bill S. 1212, strike out all after the enacting clause, and substitute the House bill just passed. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 1383 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1383. Every officer of the Supply Corps of the United States Navy shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give good and sufficient bond to the United States, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy and in such sum as the Secretary may direct, faithfully to account for all public funds and property which he may receive. The Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, waive the requirements of this section in the case of officers of the Supply Corps who are not accountable for public funds or public property."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That section 1383 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end of the section, inserting in lieu thereof a colon, and by adding the following:

"*Provided, That such requirement may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be waived in the case of such officers who are not accountable for public funds or public property.*"

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the proceedings by which the House bill was passed will be vacated and the bill will be laid on the table.

There was no objection.

#### ASSIGNMENT OF NAVAL OFFICERS FOR AERONAUTICAL AVIATION DUTY

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar 142, H. R. 6204, to authorize the assignment of officers of the line of the Navy for aeronautical engineering duty only, and for other purposes. The gentleman from Texas has stated that he will withdraw his objection to the favorable consideration of this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That officers of the line of the Navy, upon application, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, may be designated for the performance of aeronautical engineering duty only. The President of the United States is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer and appoint officers of the Construction Corps of the Navy who are applicants to the corresponding rank and grade in the line of the Navy for the performance of aeronautical engineering duty only. Each officer of the Construction Corps so transferred and appointed shall have the lineal position and precedence in the line which he would have held had he remained in the line or had his original appointment been in the line except that no officer shall have his existing relative rank, precedence, or seniority in the Construction Corps altered by such transfer. Any officer of the Construction Corps so transferred and appointed and any line officer designated for the performance of aeronautical engineering duty only shall be carried as an additional number in the grade



in which he is serving and to which he may hereafter be promoted, and, except as otherwise provided in this act, the performance of duty, succession to command, selection for promotion, examination for promotion, promotion, and retirement of such officers shall be governed by the provisions of existing law and of laws hereafter enacted relating to line officers assigned to engineering duty only.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

#### LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MONAGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of matters on the Speaker's table, I may be permitted to address the House for 13 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I reserve the right to object. On what subject?

Mr. MONAGHAN. I am going to talk on the power of the Supreme Court to void acts of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL BUILDING, SHANNON COUNTY, S. DAK.

Mr. WERNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1537) to provide funds for cooperation with the School Board of Shannon County, S. Dak., in the construction of a consolidated high-school building to be available to both white and Indian children.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$125,000 for the purpose of cooperating with the Public School Board of Shannon County, S. Dak., for the construction and equipment of a consolidated public high-school building at Pine Ridge, S. Dak.: *Provided,* That said school shall be conducted for both white and Indian children without discrimination, and that practical training for vocations and home economics be provided, and that the cost of education of white children shall be defrayed by the State and local public-school authorities, in accordance with such agreement or agreements as may be made between the Secretary of the Interior and State or local officials, and any and all sums of money obtained by reason of such agreement or agreements shall be available for reexpenditure for support and maintenance of said school.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDMENT TO WHEELER-HOWARD BILL

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to call attention of the House to the bill (H. R. 7781) to define the election procedure under the act of June 18, 1934, and for other purposes. This is an amendment to what is known as the "Wheeler-Howard Reorganization Act", which passed the Seventy-third Congress. It seeks to correct an error in that bill regarding the holding of an election. The Department has endorsed the bill, and the bill has passed the committee unanimously. The amendment will provide that instead of requiring a majority of the adult Indians to vote against the Wheeler-Howard Act before it can be imposed on the Indians, it will require only a majority of those voting to reject the act, provided that 30 percent of the adult Indians vote in such election. The reason the bill should be considered immediately is that unless this amendment is passed, the Department must hold 120 elections before June 18. That is the reason I am so anxious to get consideration of the bill at this time.

I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 7781.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Reserving the right to object—

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I object to the consideration of the bill at this time. The minority members of the committee are not present. So, I object.

Mr. BLANTON. Did not the Indian Commissioner approve this bill?

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. The Department of the Interior recommended the bill; the Indian Commissioner has approved the bill; the Secretary of the Interior has approved the bill. The Committee on Indian Affairs passed the bill unanimously.

Mr. BLANTON. Was the ranking minority member present?

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Every member was present.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Where is the bill now?

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. It is on the Union Calendar.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Let it come up in its regular order, then. I object to the present consideration of the bill, Mr. Speaker.

#### CORNERSTONE LAYING, RUTHERFORD, N. J.

Mr. KENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address delivered by the executive assistant to the Postmaster General on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the new post-office building at Rutherford, N. J.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. KENNEY. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address of Hon. Ambrose O'Connell, executive assistant to the Postmaster General, at the cornerstone laying of the United States post-office building at Rutherford, N. J., Saturday, May 18, 1935:

At the outset of my remarks, I wish to express my sincere thanks to the committee of arrangements for the courtesy which they have extended to me in permitting me to address this very delightful gathering. I bring with me the kind regards of Postmaster General James A. Farley, who wishes to extend his greetings to all.

It is a great pleasure to be with you today, to meet your citizens and distinguished guests, and to participate with you in these exercises. The cornerstone laying of a structure that promises to be a beautiful and inspiring edifice is an event in the history of Rutherford. The dream of its citizens, fostered and planned by them for so many years, is now well on the way to fulfillment.

In this connection I cannot speak too highly of the splendid work of your Congressman, the Honorable EDWARD A. KENNEY. He has been alert always in the interests of his constituents and the welfare of the people of his district. He has given constant attention in doing all he can to have the work on this building expedited so that the citizens of Rutherford may have a post office in keeping with the needs of the community. Congressman KENNEY has been one of the most able men in the House of Representatives, and you may well be proud of the manner in which he represents you in the Nation's Capital.

Into this structure will be permanently builded the aspirations, the prayers, and the life work of those good men and women who have devoted their time and who have labored to make Rutherford a happy dwelling place. It will be their monument.

On this occasion there is something in our make-up that brings to mind things of the past and causes us to look into the future. Your oldest inhabitants will reflect upon those early days when the post office here was comparatively small. They watched the growth of your city to its present development. Those who have the opportunity to be present today will look forward and wonder what the future has in store for them, for their homes, and for their country.

As a representative of the Postal Department, it is but natural that I should refer at least to some aspects of the service which we render to you and your fellow Americans. From the foundation of the Republic and even in colonial days the mail has been one of the most helpful factors in our everyday life. Its service is so dependable that it is almost taken for granted. Before I became a member of the administrative staff of the Department the mail service to me was a matter of course. Now and then a letter went astray which impressed me a great deal, while the constant and unflinching service I had received day in and day out seemed never to have made any impression whatever.

In the early 1800's the southern mail consisted of two bags carried from Bergen County to New York by rowboat. In those days the mail communication of the people of Bergen with the outside world was very limited, and what few letters there were, were brought from the offices at Newark or New York by anyone who visited those places. They were distributed as occasion offered, being sometime handed round at the church door on Sunday, and sometime left at the general store until called for. In 1807 General Granger established an office in a store in lower Jersey City, at the corner of York and Washington Streets, from whence the mail was distributed at first in the old way, or else by carriers, who collected the postage and delivery. The amount charged depended upon the distance of the place from which the letter was sent. Some time afterward a substation was established at the



Five Corners, where mail bags from the Jersey City station were left by the stages in passing. The mail for the town of Bergen was called for with considerable regularity by the school boys, who left any letters for the neighborhood at the store on Bergen Square.

The United States Postal Service is not only one of the most efficient organizations in the world but it is also one of its largest business units. We have 47,000 post offices scattered throughout the United States. We have beautiful edifices and impressive structures in the metropolitan centers, and in every city and hamlet throughout the country, and down at the crossroads we have some suitable building for housing the mails for the convenience of the public.

We have a vast army of men and women on our pay roll who are engaged in handling the correspondence and packages that are delivered to your homes and your places of business. To facilitate the work an army of trained men and women is employed, including some 46,000 postmasters, 240,000 clerks, carriers, chauffeurs, and mechanics; 25,000 substitute and 35,000 contractual employees. This gives some idea of the magnitude of our operations.

Our postal revenues last year amounted to approximately \$586,000,000, but this year business has so increased that we are looking forward to receipts of approximately \$615,000,000, which will readily indicate how conditions are improving. When Mr. Farley assumed office, attention was directed to the stupendous postal deficit of \$153,000,000 in 1932. This deficit was a heavy tax on the people.

In the first full fiscal year of the Roosevelt administration this deficit was turned into a surplus of \$12,000,000. It was done through the unwavering support of the rank and file of the army of postal employees who carried on despite curtailed salaries, delayed promotions, and lapsed vacations, now all happily restored. It was done through the elimination of wasteful methods and the practice of strict economies, such as any prudent business man would use in his own business. It was done by making certain that for every dollar expended the American public received a dollar's worth of service.

Much has been said and written about the wiping out of the postal deficit by this administration. Some of our friends evidently do not want to believe it was possible, or that it was accomplished. They allege it is a matter of bookkeeping. The fact remains that the method of bookkeeping we employed is that recognized by Congress and is the same which has always been used in the Post Office Department. The fact also remains that the Postal Service, for the first time in years, has balanced its budget.

I do not want to close my remarks today without paying a deserved tribute to President Roosevelt, whose matchless leadership has brought us through the darkest days of the depression and is bringing us back into the sunlight of prosperity.

Did you ever know an executive of definite views whose policies were not criticized, whether he was the President of the United States or the engineer of the train on which you travel? I don't think I ever made a journey where some of my fellow passengers were not complaining that we were going too fast or too slow, or who failed to blame the man in the engine cab for the bumps consequent on the roughness of the road—complaints that even those who uttered them forgot when we had safely reached our destination. It is the same way with our political government. From Washington down, our greatest Presidents functioned under a barrage of complaint frequently reaching the point of defamation, and yet history records their administrations as conspicuous successes; and we rear in grateful memory monuments to those who during their terms of office were called aristocrats or anarchists, despots or defectives. I don't recall seeing any monuments to those who threw the bricks, though they made a lot of noise in their day.

And so I sincerely say that all of the clamor against our administration has in no way dimmed the prestige nor lessened the popularity of the President with the people. Let us all uphold his hands, and we can rest assured that our country will speedily emerge from the distressing effects of the depression and that happiness and contentment will prevail again throughout the Nation.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. BUCK, for today, on account of important business.

To Mr. JACOBSEN, for 1 week, on account of important business.

To Mr. WOOD, for 1 week, beginning May 26, on account of important business.

To MESSRS. McGRATH, O'CONNELL, SCOTT, HIGGINS of Connecticut, SEARS, CALDWELL, WILCOX, CARY, SCRUGHAM, and MAAS, on account of important business, to inspect naval base in Florida.

Mr. DALY, at the request of Mr. DORSEY, indefinitely, on account of illness.

#### SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 165. An act for the relief of Robert McFarland; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 245. An act for the relief of Charles Wilson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 317. An act to provide for the appointment of 2 additional judges of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California, 1 additional judge for the Circuit Court, Ninth Judicial Circuit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 363. An act to increase the efficiency of the Veterinary Corps of the Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 381. An act for the relief of the Confederate Bands of Ute Indians located in Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 1383. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to make persons charged with crimes and offenses competent witnesses in United States and Territorial courts", approved March 16, 1878; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1439. An act amending the postal laws to include as second-class matter religious periodicals publishing local information; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

S. 1454. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish certain markers for certain graves; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1504. An act authorizing the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 1637. An act to extend further the operation of an act of Congress approved January 26, 1933 (47 Stat. 776), entitled "An act relating to the deferment and adjustment of construction charges for the years 1931 and 1932 on Indian irrigation projects"; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 1696. An act for the relief of Mary Sky Necklace; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1811. An act providing for the publication of statistics relating to spirits of turpentine and rosin; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 2097. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine claims of certain bands or tribes of Indians residing in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 2472. An act to pay an annuity to Frances Agramonte, the widow of Dr. Aristides Agramonte, member of the Yellow Fever Commission; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 2533. An act for the relief of the rightful heirs of Tiwastewin or Anna; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2616. An act for the relief of the estate of Joseph Y. Underwood; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2625. An act to extend the facilities of the Public Health Service to seamen on Government vessels not in the Military or Naval Establishment; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 2681. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across Lake Champlain at or near West Swanton, Vt., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 2688. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the manner in which property shall be sold under orders and decrees of any United States courts", approved March 3, 1893, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2727. An act to authorize the acquisition of land for military purposes in Bexar County, Tex., for use as an addition to Kelly Field Military Reservation, and to settle certain claims in connection therewith; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. J. Res. 92. Joint resolution making final disposition of records, files, and other property of the Federal Aviation



Commission; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

S. J. Res. 96. Joint resolution to carry out the intention of Congress with reference to the claims of the Crow Tribe of Indians of Montana and any band thereof against the United States; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 6085. An act to authorize the incorporated town of Petersburg, Alaska, to undertake certain municipal public works, including the filling, grading, and paving of streets and sidewalks, the construction and improvement of sewers, and construction of necessary bridges and viaducts in connection with the same, and for such purposes to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$35,000;

H. R. 6114. An act to amend section 128 of the Judicial Code, as amended; and

H. R. 6723. An act to authorize the incorporated town of Valdez, Alaska, to construct a public-school building and for such purpose to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$30,000; and to authorize said town to accept grants of money to aid it in financing any public works.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1384. An act to amend the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act, and to amend the Farm Credit Act of 1933, and for other purposes; and

S. 2311. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near Ogdensburg, N. Y.

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 6085. An act to authorize the incorporated town of Petersburg, Alaska, to undertake certain municipal public works, including the filling, grading, and paving of streets and sidewalks, the construction and improvement of sewers, and construction of necessary bridges and viaducts in connection with the same, and for such purposes to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$35,000; and

H. R. 6723. An act to authorize the incorporated town of Valdez, Alaska, to construct a public-school building and for such purpose to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$30,000, and to authorize said town to accept grants of money to aid it in financing any public works.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House, pursuant to its order previously entered, adjourned until Monday, May 27, 1935, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

354. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV a letter from the assistant to the Secretary of Labor, transmitting report of an accumulation of miscellaneous material in the office of the Secretary of Labor, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Children's Bureau, the Women's Bureau, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service of no further use in the transaction of official business, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. BREWSTER: Committee on the District of Columbia. House Joint Resolution 280. Joint resolution for the design-

ation of a street or avenue in the Mall to be known as "Maine Avenue"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1014). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ROGERS of New Hampshire: Committee on Military Affairs. S. 2287. An act to authorize the crediting of service rendered by personnel (active or retired) subsequently to June 30, 1932, in the computation of their active or retired pay after June 30, 1935; without amendment (Rept. No. 1015). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALMISANO: Committee on Education. S. 1180. An act to amend section 4865 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1016). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DEROUEN: Committee on the Public Lands. H. R. 5368. A bill to provide for the addition of certain lands to the Chalmette National Monument in the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1018). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. EKWALL: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1105. A bill for the relief of Lucy Jane Ayer; with amendment (Rept. No. 988). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. EKWALL: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2479. A bill for the relief of Charles G. Johnson, State treasurer of the State of California; without amendment (Rept. No. 989). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. TOLAN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3202. A bill for the relief of W. H. Greene; with amendment (Rept. No. 990). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. STACK: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3546. A bill for the relief of Sarah Elizabeth Ballentyne; with amendment (Rept. No. 991). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SOUTH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3967. A bill for the relief of Raymond Parramore; with amendment (Rept. No. 992). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DALY: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4436. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Alta Melvin and Tommy Melvin; with amendment (Rept. No. 993). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DALY: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4619. A bill for the relief of Joseph Salinghi; with amendment (Rept. No. 994). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SMITH of Washington: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4791. A bill for the relief of the Hauser Construction Co.; with amendment (Rept. No. 995). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. EKWALL: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5090. A bill for the relief of Julius A. Geske; with amendment (Rept. No. 996). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. TOLAN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5122. A bill for the relief of R. C. McCoy, J. L. Garner, C. G. Kauffman, W. G. Smiley, R. A. Burks, C. W. Brazzelton, Jim Hamilton, Otis Hamilton, R. F. Brazzelton, Dave Cash, Mrs. A. W. Dykes, Jim Thereldkeld, R. R. Crain, J. B. Tolson, J. C. Rogers, S. K. Broach, Albert Easterling, J. L. Rivers, F. C. Wilson, J. E. Seymour, E. C. Finley, W. W. Mitchell, J. G. Carey, Carl Graves, Jerome Dupree, J. R. Mitchell, Roxie Anderson, J. L. Mitchell, and J. C. Russell; with amendment (Rept. No. 997). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KENNEDY of Maryland: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5550. A bill for the relief of Malachy Ryan; with amendment (Rept. No. 998). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LUCAS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5746. A bill to authorize the removal of the bar of the statute of limitations with respect to certain taxes paid by Milton Kasch; with amendment (Rept. No. 999). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. STACK: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6402. A bill for the relief of Julia M. Crowell; without amendment (Rept. No. 1000). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DICKSTEIN: Committee on Claims. S. 28. An act for the relief of R. B. Miller; without amendment (Rept. No. 1001). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DICKSTEIN: Committee on Claims. S. 170. An act for the relief of Alva A. Murphy; without amendment (Rept. No. 1002). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 659. An act for the relief of Walter J. Bryson Paving Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1003). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 684. An act for the relief of Brown & Cunningham, of Port Deposit, Md.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1004). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 685. An act for the relief of the Sanford & Brooks Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1005). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 712. An act for the relief of A. H. Marshall; without amendment (Rept. No. 1006). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KENNEDY of Maryland: Committee on Claims. S. 872. An act for the allowance of certain claims for extra labor above the legal day of 8 hours at the several navy yards and shore stations certified by the Court of Claims; with amendment (Rept. No. 1007). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HOUSTON: Committee on Claims. S. 908. An act for the relief of Edwin C. Jenney, receiver of the First National Bank of Newton, Mass.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1008). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. EVANS: Committee on Claims. S. 1024. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Hampton & Branchville Railroad Co.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1009). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. EVANS: Committee on Claims. S. 1079. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to execute a certain indemnity agreement; with amendment (Rept. No. 1010). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GWYNNE: Committee on Claims. S. 1472. An act for the relief of the First Camden National Bank & Trust Co., of Camden, N. J.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1011). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. EVANS: Committee on Claims. S. 1781. An act for the relief of George Voeltz; without amendment (Rept. No. 1012). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. TOLAN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 921. A bill for the relief of Edgar Sampson; with amendment (Rept. No. 1013). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LUCAS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5815. A bill for the relief of Bruce Bros. Grain Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1017). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HOBBS: A bill (H. R. 8206) making it unlawful for any person, firm, association, or corporation not expressly excepted from the operation of the act by the provisions thereof, to use the mails to solicit or effect insurance or collect or transmit insurance premiums in any State

without complying with the insurance laws thereof; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8207) making it unlawful to use the mails to solicit or effect insurance or collect or transmit insurance premiums in any State without first securing a permit from the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mrs. JENCKES of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 8208) to prescribe the qualifications for major and superintendent and others in the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KOCIALKOWSKI: A bill (H. R. 8209) temporarily to exempt refunding bonds of the government of Puerto Rico from the limitation of public indebtedness under the Organic Act; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 8210) to provide for participation by the Indian tribes in the control of their financial assets and to protect such assets from dissipation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DISNEY: A bill (H. R. 8211) to provide for the further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. KENNEY: A bill (H. R. 8212) authorizing an appropriation for the eradication and control of the tent caterpillar; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DIMOND: A bill (H. R. 8213) to prohibit the use of traps, weirs, and pound nets for fishing in the waters of the Territory of Alaska, to limit certain types of salmon fishing to residents of the Territory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN: A bill (H. R. 8214) to incorporate the American National Theater and Academy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 8215) for the relief of third- and fourth-class postmasters; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. WALTER: A bill (H. R. 8216) to amend section 118 of the Judicial Code to provide for the appointment of law clerks to United States district court judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONAGHAN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 301) providing the number of judges which shall concur in holding an act of Congress unconstitutional; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COLLINS: A bill (H. R. 8217) authorizing the filing in the Court of Claim of a petition for a hearing of a claim for damage or loss; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FENERTY: A bill (H. R. 8218) authorizing adjustment of the claim of Schutte & Koerting Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KELLY: A bill (H. R. 8219) for the relief of Frank Coffey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LORD: A bill (H. R. 8220) for the relief of Helen Mahar Johnson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PALMISANO: A bill (H. R. 8221) for the relief of Sophia Zeller; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PARSONS: A bill (H. R. 8222) granting a pension to Mary A. Proudfit; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8223) granting an increase of pension to Virginia F. Proudfit; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REED of New York: A bill (H. R. 8224) for the relief of Catherine Grace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN: A bill (H. R. 8225) for the relief of Ma-thilda Carson; to the Committee on Claims.



By Mr. SMITH of Washington: A bill (H. R. 8226) granting a pension to Edna Newland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD: A bill (H. R. 8227) granting pension to Hanie Marshall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODRUFF: A bill (H. R. 8228) for the relief of Mrs. W. E. Bouche; to the Committee on Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

8605. By Mr. CROSSER of Ohio: Petition of several delegates and officers of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, urging an extension of the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8606. By Mr. CULKIN: Petition of 58 residents of Jefferson County, N. Y., urging the extension of the National Recovery Administration for 2 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8607. By Mr. FENERTY: Petition of Branch No. 1, Fleet Reserve Association, of Philadelphia, Pa., urging Congress to enact pending legislation providing for the issuance of a special series of postage stamps in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary (July 9, 1935) of the completion of Commodore John Barry's service in the American Navy of the Revolution (H. J. Res. 193 carries such provision); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8608. By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas: Petition of A. A. Parker, local agent of the Santa Fe, Midlothian, Tex., favoring House Joint Resolution No. 219; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8609. By Mr. LUCKEY: Memorial of the Senate of the State of Nebraska, cooperating with the President's program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8610. By Mr. MEEKS: Petition of members of the Pilot Grove Friends Bible School, headed by S. N. Hester, Ridgefarm, Ill., urging support of Congress of House Joint Resolution No. 167, introduced by Hon. Louis Lublow; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8611. By Mr. PFEIFER: Petition of the National Knitted Outerwear Association, New York, concerning continuation of the National Recovery Administration; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8612. Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, New York City, concerning regulating freight rates on ships in international trade; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8613. By Mr. RUDD: Petition of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, Washington, D. C., favoring the passage of the Crosser-Wagner bills (H. R. 8121 and S. 2862); to the Committee on Labor.

8614. By Mr. TONRY: Resolution of the executive committee of the county committee of the Kings County American Legion, New York City, unalterably opposed to the granting of any clemency whatever to Grover Cleveland Bergdoll; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

8615. By Mr. TRUAX: Petition of the Supplementary Code Authority for the Electro Plating and Metal Polishing and Metal Finishing Industry, Detroit, Mich., by Hugh Booth, approving the President's recommendations for the continuation of the National Recovery Administration for 2 years; to the Committee on Labor.

8616. Also, petition of members of Lodge 105 of the International Association of Machinists, Toledo, Ohio, by James Russell, urging passage of House Joint Resolution 219; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8617. Also, petition of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local Union No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio, by Clayton R. Lee, urging support of House bill 7878; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

8618. Also, petition of the Acme Stamp Co., Cleveland, Ohio, by M. C. Lederer, president, urging extension of the National Industrial Recovery Act for a period of 2 more years as under this act they have been able to increase the wages and salaries of their employees and have also been able to secure a livelihood for themselves on capital invested because of the bringing together under a code all the manufacturers who were competitive and have, therefore, been able to eliminate to a great extent the chiseling and cutthroat competition which has been so ruinous; to the Committee on Labor.

8619. Also, petition of the Preble County Corn-Hog Control Association, Eaton, Ohio, by James A. Campbell, president, favoring and asking support of House bill 6123, which provides additional funds for agricultural extension work; to the Committee on Agriculture.

8620. Also, petition of the Ohio State Grange, Butler County, by Deputy Master V. K. Rahfuse, West Chester, Ohio, urging support of House bill 7160; to the Committee on Agriculture.

8621. Also, petition of the Marion County Farm Bureau, by H. H. Berninger, Prospect, Ohio, urging support of the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act as they believe them to be essential to the welfare of agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

8622. Also, petition of the Royal Stamp Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, by R. W. Smith, secretary and treasurer, urging that the National Industrial Recovery Act be extended for another 2 years as under this act they have been able to increase the wages and salaries of their employees and shorten their hours practically 20 percent and have also been able to procure a livelihood for themselves on capital invested, because of the bringing together under a code all who are competitive, eliminating to a great extent the chiseling and cutthroat competition which has been so ruinous on invested capital in their business, reflecting seriously in the wages and salaries which are paid their employees; to the Committee on Labor.

8623. Also, petition of the Ohio State Grange, by C. G. Hoskins, deputy master of Trumbull County, Mesopotamia, Ohio, urging favorable consideration of House bill 7160 which provides for an increase of the appropriation for agricultural and home-economics extension service; to the Committee on Agriculture.

8624. Also, petition of the Zanesville Federation of Labor, Zanesville, Ohio, by their secretary, Joseph A. Bauer, urging favorable consideration and passage of the Wagner labor-disputes bill, also the Black 30-hour-week bill, the Guffey coal bill, and the reenactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act for a period of 2 years; to the Committee on Labor.

8625. Also, petition of Frigidaire Employees' Committee, representing approximately 10,000 workers of the Frigidaire Corporation at Dayton, Ohio, favoring the Wagner labor-disputes bill which is now before Congress; to the Committee on Labor.

8626. Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce, Newark, Ohio, by their manager, Wilbur Willey, opposing that section of House bill 6732, providing for the canalization of the Beaver, Mahoning, and Shenango Rivers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8627. Also, petition of Wayne Council No. 42, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Wooster, Ohio, by their recording secretary, G. G. McKee, favoring House bills 5921, 6367, 7079, and 7223, which will strengthen the immigration and deportation laws; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

8628. Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Sixth City Lodge, No. 1106, Cleveland, Ohio, by their secretary, J. F. Smith, favoring House Joint Resolution 219, which has for its purpose the renewal for 1 year of the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, which expires as of June 16, 1935; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.